

The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

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## ILLINOIS LABOR UNDER NEW YORK SENATOR

### Asks How Much Walker and Farrington Got

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, June 27. — "I want to know how much money was given to John Walker and Frank Farrington, the men who are said to have handled the labor vote in Illinois," Senator Caraway of Arkansas said on the floor of the senate yesterday while demanding an investigation of the Illinois primaries race between Col. Frank L. Smith, who won the senatorial nomination and Senator Wm. McKinley, who was defeated.

John H. Walker is the president of the Illinois Federation of Labor. Frank Farrington is the president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union. They both supported Smith.

Spent \$2,000,000.  
Senator Caraway demanded that the slush fund committee turn its attention to Illinois. He said that Samuel Insull, Chicago traction magnate, gave \$500,000 to the campaign of Col. Frank L. Smith. Caraway charged that Smith spent \$2,000,000 to get elected, while Senator McKinley spent \$1,000,000 on his campaign.

Replete With Fraud.  
"The Illinois campaign was replete with fraud, corruption and the buying of votes," Caraway said. "It is openly charged that being chairman of the utilities commission, Col. Smith received enormous contributions from the heads of public utilities in the state."

Turning to Chicago, Caraway continued, "Recently the mayor of Chicago appeared before a senate committee to defend the reputation of his city against the charges of corruption and crime made by Chicago citizens of influence, some of whom were in public office."

"Some rumors that have come to my ears have led me to believe that the conditions in Chicago have their root and foundation in the political practices that prevail there. I have made some investigation of the political methods and practices that exist in Illinois, and if my information is correct this body ought to be advised of the facts and take cognizance accordingly."

Reviews Some History.  
"I was somewhat impressed with the Illinois situation in 1920 when Frank O. Lowden was governor, with a fine and high type of business organization about him. Opposed to him was 'Big Bill' Thompson, then mayor of Chicago, and a bunch of professional politicians, including Len Small, Fred Luntin and Frank L. Smith. The anti-Lowden gang succeeded in making Small the governor of Illinois, just missing making Smith their United States senator, and Thompson and Luntin became chief patronage dispensers."

Raps At Small.  
"Small made Smith the chairman of the public utilities commission, the most powerful body in the state, with jurisdiction over billions of dollars of property employed in the public service."

Samuel Insull.  
"Senator McKinley was the head of one of the largest utility corporations in the state and Samuel Insull was the real utility monarch, who is reputed to have poured millions into primary and election campaigns in the last few years."

"I am told that his contributions have not always been made willingly, but as he operated utility properties with a gross income of over \$100,000,000 a year, he found it more profitable to 'come across' whenever he was asked than to refuse to pay and take the chance of losing millions in decreased rates at the hands of unfriendly public officials."

Held To Job.  
"I have been astonished to learn that Smith held onto his job as chairman of the utilities commission through (Continued on page 2)

## The Labor Movement Can Aid the Gary Steel Workers

The DAILY WORKER and the Gary Workers' Investigation Committee have received favorable replies to the request for an investigation of the Gary disaster from Senator Wheeler, of Montana; Senator Frazier, of North Dakota; Senator Norris, of Nebraska; and Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin.

That the Gary holocaust has focused attention nationally on this hell-hole of the steel trust, in spite of the scant publicity it received in the capitalist press, is shown by the offer of these legislators to take some action leading to an investigation if further facts are furnished and a concrete method of proceeding outlined.

Doubtless, with the customary caution of old party politicians, they are waiting also for a stronger demand from the labor unions in Chicago and Gary. With all the discontent in the rural regions, and the exposures of open corruption in the steel trust stronghold of Pennsylvania, it is certain that nothing could be more popular or useful than the evidence of the murderous practices of the steel trust towards the workers, which a real investigation of the Gary disaster is sure to disclose.

It seems to us that the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the State Federation of Labor as well, has the clear duty of demanding officially an investigation of the causes of the Gary disaster and the further inquiry, which is a necessary corollary, into the methods by which the steel trust keeps the thousands of its employees in virtual slavery.

The fact that Gary is in Indiana should not stand in the way. The blood of the workers killed in the Gary disaster has flowed over the state line.

It does not speak very well for the officials of the Chicago and Illinois labor movement that republican, democrat and socialist legislators are in advance of them in preparing the way for an exposure of the steel trust at a time when the organization of the workers in basic industries like steel is the foremost question before the American labor movement.

## MEETING GREETED JAILED STRIKE PICKETS FOR PLACING LOYALTY TO UNION ABOVE JUDGE-MADE LAW

The following telegram was sent to the jailed 1924 garment strike pickets now serving sentences in Cook county jail for defying the injunction issued by Judge Denis E. Sullivan, judicial tool of the bosses, by the workers assembled at a meeting in Temple Hall, Marshallfield Ave. and Van Buren St., protesting the imprisonment of 46 strike pickets and against the use of injunctions:

"Workers in mass meeting assembled at Temple Hall greet the International Ladies Garment Workers 1924 strike pickets jailed for placing loyalty to union above judge-made law. Your telegram to the mass meeting expressing your loyalty to the cause of labor was met with the greatest enthusiasm by the meeting and has increased our determination to struggle against injunctions and for your freedom."

"Benjamin Soli, Chairman."

## MEETING URGES LABOR WAR ON INJUNCTION EVIL

Militant Action Needed  
to Free Chicago Girls

"We realize that the only way these girls can be freed is when the organized labor movement of Chicago and all over the country demands their release," pointed out Benjamin Soli, chairman of the meeting called at the Temple Hall, Marshallfield Ave. and Van Buren, to protest against the imprisonment of 46 International Ladies Garment Workers strike pickets.

"We have tried our best to release the pickets. We lost in Judge Sullivan's court. We appealed. Again we lost. A committee then went to see Governor Small."

"The Small after listening to the arguments of a committee that went to see him declared these pickets deserved to be pardoned, he has not pardoned them. It does not seem as though he will. We have waited long enough."

Arouse Labor Movement  
"We must now seek to arouse the entire Chicago labor movement to the need of demanding the freedom for these girls. The members of organized labor must be aroused to fight injunctions. It is only in this way that these pickets will be released."

Injunction Menace.  
Speaker after speaker pointed out the menace of the injunction in strikes showing that regardless of which of the old-party judges took office they were all the same. They pointed out that labor in order to effectively fight these edicts against picketing, must organize strongly on the political field into a labor party. Speaker after speaker brought out forcibly the need of awakening the entire Chicago labor movement to fight injunctions and that a concerted drive against injunctions would mean the destruction of that weapon of the bosses to break strikes for better conditions.

Machinists Union.  
"The machinists' union has had many strikes. Their strikes were not lost because the men went back to work or gave up the fight, but because of the injunction issued by the notorious 'Denny' Sullivan," declared Business Agent J. J. Uhlmann of the Machinists District Council.

Uhlmann pointed out that injunctions had been issued so frequently against the machinists union that it had become a common occurrence. He also brought forward that the injunctions are issued against various unions that the Chicago labor movement knows little about them.

Uhlmann then told of how one member of his union, a democrat precinct (Continued on page 3)

## 30,000 Australian Miners Idle as Engineers Strike

SYDNEY. (FP) — Engineers and firemen employed at the coal mines throughout Australia are on strike for higher pay. They refuse to accept the last award of the coal tribunal insofar as the marginal rates for skilled labor are not raised in proportion to the increase for unskilled labor. With the engineers on strike, work at all coal mines has ceased and 30,000 miners are idle.

## STRIKE MAY TIE UP N. Y. CLOAK SHOPS

Mass Meeting to Back  
Joint Board Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, June 27. — A giant mass meeting of the New York membership of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union at Madison Square Garden Tuesday is expected to be the mobilization of the workers in that industry for battle on the picket lines of the New York market when 40,000 trade unionists vote approval of their joint board's action in rejecting the recommendations of the mediation commission appointed by Governor Smith and support the nine demands, made by the joint board on the employers' industrial council, by a vote to strike.

The strike, which must be called at once and with vigorous action, such as brot victory to the furriers, fought thru to a victory against the bosses, will take place over the nine demands, without the granting of which the union has declared "the industry will inevitably go back into the disgraceful system of sweating and semi-starvation." These demands modified by the developments of two years during which the governor's commission was "investigation" are:

1. Limitation of contractors to be worked on basis of commission's recommendations.  
2. Upward revision of the minimum wage increases recommended by the commission.  
3. The guarantee of 36 weeks' work a year.  
4. The forty-hour week.  
5. Examination of employers' books by union representatives to check up on observance of agreements.  
6. Recognition of the designers' and examiners' unions.  
7. A labor bureau to equalize work.  
8. Limited use of labor saving machines, specifically basting, felling, button sewing and pressing machines.  
9. No so-called "reorganization" rights for employers.

Commission Ignored Real Issue.  
The governor's commission, while it tried to placate the workers by granting some minor concessions, simply ignored the really vital demands, such as the demand for sufficient employment each year to permit them to earn a living and for measures of control over the work that would stabilize it and prevent unending competition between workers driven like slaves in the contractors' sweatshops.

The 36 weeks' work guarantee and the 40-hour week are particularly the outstanding demands along with methods to enforce them by a limitation of contractors.

Tuesday's meeting at Madison Square Garden will show that the workers in the cloakmaking trade, no less than in the furrier shops, are determined that their demands shall be granted or the shops of New York will be closed by a picket line of 40,000 workers until they are granted.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out!

## GREEN IS "PLEASED," NO STRIKES ARE ON AND BOSSES PROSPER

CINCINNATI, June 27. — "I am pleased," said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on his arrival here to participate in the quarterly meeting of the executive council of the federation, "I am pleased with the non-existence of large strikes."

"I feel that industry is on the up-grade," he added. "There has been a slackening up in the bituminous coal, shoe and pottery lines, but I look for them to improve. Most of the existing trouble is due to the stimulation caused by the war, but this condition is rapidly being adjusted."

## "JAIL SENTENCE HAS NOT CHANGED OUR DEVOTION TO LABOR'S CAUSE," DECLARE JAILED STRIKE PICKETS

The following telegram was sent by the jailed International Ladies Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets from Cook county jail to the protest meeting at Temple Hall, Marshallfield Ave. and Van Buren St., urging the Chicago labor movement to join the International Ladies Garment Workers in a campaign on the injunction pest:

"Fellow workers' jail sentence has not changed our devotion to labor's cause. We are ready to defy capitalist politicians who have turned our courts of justice into a strikebreaking agency for employers' associations. The unity and idealism of the sentenced garment workers shall inspire the labor movement throughout the country to carry on an active campaign against injunctions in labor disputes."

"We, the jailed garment workers, urge organized labor of Chicago to join the International Ladies Garment Workers in an active campaign against the injunction pest."

"Fraternally,"  
"Frieda Reicher,"  
"Speaking for the Garment Workers in Cook County Jail"

## WORKERS RAISE VOICES AT NEGRO CONGRESS HERE

### Labor Speaker Ahead of Chicago Millionaire

Sharp contrasts of opinion were shown coming from representatives of different social classes at the sessions of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conference when James W. Ford, a labor representative, followed by Julius Rosenwald, millionaire head of the Sears Roebuck company, and later by A. Phillip Randolph, organizer of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, gave the convention views of the questions relating to the equality between the races.

Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of public welfare of the city of Chicago, presided at the session. In a speech she gave some statistical information regarding the Negro in industry.

James W. Ford, a local leader of the American Negro Labor Congress, followed with a very vigorous speech reminding the conference that the people with whom they were dealing are almost entirely wage workers in the city and in the agricultural districts.

Ford demanded that attention be given to the question of equality of the Negro as a worker in industry especially emphasizing that equality in doctors' associations and lawyers' club was not sufficient, but that the Negro masses must have equality in the workshops where they are employed.

Industrial Equality.

This means equality in the kind of employment at which Negroes are now forbidden, it means equality on Saturday night in the pay envelope and above all, equality in the trade unions.

Ford regretted that the convention was giving practically no recognition to the biggest field of life of the Negro masses.

After Ford came Julius Rosenwald, who was introduced by James Watson Johnson, secretary of the executive council.

After Rosenwald came Randolph, who made a speech telling how organization of the porters had been accomplished. He described the modest support which he had received from the labor movement. He declared that it was absolutely essential that the black and white workers join hands for the benefit of labor as a whole.

Race Riots.

He pointed out that race riots are made possible because of the friction that is generated between white and black workers. He declared that it was necessary to change the minds of those that were involved in such rioting if the rioting was to end. Those who participated in race riots are largely people of the working class. Organization of black and (Continued on page 2)

## POLICE AND AMERICAN LEGION SEEK TO DISRUPT I. W. A. STREET MEETINGS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, June 27. — Attempts to break up the open air meetings conducted by the International Workers' Aid for the benefit of the Passaic textile strikers has taken place by the police and a member of the American Legion.

When Sylvian A. Poljack of the International Workers' Aid was addressing a meeting of several hundred workers at the corner of Lenox Ave. and 116th St., he was stopped by a policeman and told "if you don't get off that platform at once, I'll lock you up."

Poljack protested to the officer, but to no avail. He then telephoned to the local station house who sent two sergeants and two patrolmen to the meeting. They told Poljack that he could not continue the meeting because "he did not have a permit from the chief inspector." The police drove the crowd away and that they had killed the meeting for the evening.

In this they were mistaken. The platform was moved to Madison Ave. and 116th St., a distance of several blocks, where Poljack, after saying a few words, introduced Nancy Sandosky. She told the assembled workers about the attempts of the American Legion to break the strike by opening a relief store, where, before any worker was given relief, they had to promise to go back to work.

A member of the American Legion who was in the audience started to make a disturbance to break up the meeting. He was hustled out of the crowd by the workers.

## Urge Support By World Labor to British Strike

By JOHN PEPPER.  
(Special Cablegram to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 27. — An appeal issued here by the Communist International to the workers of England and of all countries emphasizes that the British miners' strike is in the greatest danger in view of the agreement of the miners' leaders with the General Council for the postponement of the conference of the executive committees, and in view of the refusal to criticize the policy of the General Council which frustrated the general strike.

The assertion in which it is alleged that the agreement was due to the necessity to support the miners' strike and to create a single front in the trade union movement for the purpose of resisting the die-hards' attacks on the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is false. As a matter of fact, the agreement enables the leaders of the General Council to gain time and slightly to raise its shaken authority and, under the guise of a campaign for the defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to prepare for the failure of the miners' strike. The declaration of the leaders of the transport and railroad workers, that, in the matter of the effective aid to the miners, they are tied by the agreement with the owners which was concluded after the general strike, proves the falsity of the assertions of support of the miners' strike by the General Council.

"Whoever wishes to aid the English miners' strike should not cover up the crimes of the General Council leaders, but must appeal to the wide circles of the working masses and must prepare for the extension of the miners' strike, attracting new detachments of workers for possible direct participation in the strike."

The Communist International urgently demands that all of its sections increase the campaign for effective aid to the British miners' strike in view of the insufficiency of the assistance hitherto given. The Communist International emphasizes the necessity to accomplish the cessation of the export of coal to England and to surround the miners' strike which is of tremendous political importance to the workers of the whole world, with the atmosphere of international proletarian sympathy and support.

## SOUTHEASTERN CHINESE ARMY PLANS ATTACK ON CHANG'S SHANTUNG FORCE

SHANGHAI, June 27. — A new civil war looms in China. Sun Chuan-fang, overlord of the Southeastern provinces is preparing for an attack on Chang Tsung Chang's Shantung troops. He is believed only to be waiting the inevitable defeat of the Shansites by the Kuo Min Chum in the Northwest before making the attack.

## BRITAIN TRIES TO CHECK LOSS OF HER EMPIRE

Imperial Council to Discuss Defense

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 27. — British imperialism, faced with a rapid decline of its grip on the business of the world, the its power are yet vast and far flung, is preparing a scheme to check the dissolution of the empire by defensive movements to be adopted at the coming October Imperial conference.

The cabinet is now preparing all questions to submit to the empire premiers, all hinging around the defense of the empire. This question is divided into three phases: (1) Defense of Britain, the heart of the empire; (2) Defense of the imperial routes between the home country and the colonies; (3) Defense of the dominions and colonies.

The first problem is, so rumor goes, to be settled as much as any imperial puzzle can be settled, by an alliance with France or with Italy, preferably France, because France has about all the territories it can handle, while Italy wants much more and would demand what it wants as a price of support.

But if the alliance is made with France, Italy will be sure to make trouble on the second question of imperial routes, particularly the Mediterranean sea, which is the backbone of British communications with her colonies and dominions.

Italy, realizing that her own imperialist ambitions can be limited by British hostility, and very ruinously ignored by any Franco-British alliance, is trying to find a solution between the clashing interests of Italian and British imperialism and is offering small favors to prevent England making its alliance with France. This is the reason Mussolini recently aided Britain to get its will on the Mosul treaty.

More Illinois Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25. — Illinois is to have a new company of militia, which will be sworn in at Sterling next Monday evening. The unit will be designated as O. M. 12th Infantry.

## YOUR LAST CHANCE!

BECAUSE of the fact that July 4th falls on a Sunday and July 5th is a legal holiday, subscriptions mailed before midnight on Tuesday, July 6, will be credited in the subscription campaign.

This will make it possible for all contestants to utilize the meetings and picnics of July 4th in their final efforts to boost their accounts during the campaign.

### Gary Workers!

The DAILY WORKER is on sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway. Step over for a copy—you'll find YOUR paper there every day.

**GET A COPY!**

Turn in a subscription and be sure of getting it always.



## REP. UNDERHILL IS ANTI-LABOR INSURANCE TOOL

### Sacco-Vanzetti Enemy a Butler Man

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, June 27. — (FP)—Rep. Underhill of Massachusetts, who has recently gained press notoriety by claiming that the Sacco-Vanzetti defense agitation is a Moscow plot, has for years been a cinder in the eye of organized labor at the capital. He is the leader of the opposition—regular republican and bourgeois democrat alike—to the workmen's compensation bill for the District of Columbia which is backed by the American Federation of Labor.

**Insurance Company Man.**  
This measure, patterned after the state-fund insurance plan of workmen's compensation legislation in Ohio has the active hostility of the private insurance companies. Underhill has introduced, session after session, his own bill which gives the field to these private interests.

**Butler Machine Member.**  
Underhill has frequently been charged with close intimacy with the insurance companies' lobby. He plays their game. He has had the support of the Butler machine which has steadily opposed the granting of a new trial to the prisoners.

**His recent outburst is estimated at \$100,000 capital as an awkward attempt to quiet anti-Communist fervor in behalf of the Butler senatorial candidacy, and incidentally to help in putting to death two labor radicals.**

**Seattle Conference.**  
SEATTLE, Wash., June 24.—Final preparations are being made here for the holding of a big conference, representing all labor organizations in the city, for the support of Sacco and Vanzetti, says John Stovel, secretary of International Labor Defense of Seattle. The conference will take place at the Labor Temple on Monday night, June 28th. The speakers at the conference will include Carl Brannin, well-known labor journalist, John C. Kennedy, of the Seattle Labor College, and James F. Thompson, former class war prisoner and well-known organizer for the I. W. W. The Seattle labor movement has been on record for Sacco and Vanzetti from the beginning of the case.

**New Haven Meeting.**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—A mass meeting on Herrmannson Hall, 155 Crown Street, will take place here on Monday night, June 28th. Among the speakers will be Robert W. Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Arturo Giovannitti. All workers are urged to attend in order to voice their protest against the possible execution of the two innocent Italian workers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

**Grand Rapids Picnic.**  
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 24.—A picnic, for the benefit of the campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti will be held here on Sunday, July 11th, by International Labor Defense. The picnic grounds are at Miller's Grove, 60th avenue and Beloit Road. The grove can be reached by taking a Third-Burnham street car marked "7th Ave." or "Woodlawn," and riding to 60th avenue and George; walk two blocks to the park. Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, will speak at the picnic on Sacco and Vanzetti. Refreshments, music and dancing, together with games and sports, will be features of the picnic. Admission is 25 cents.

SEND IN A SUB!

## WHAT AMERICAN LABOR THINKS OF PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE

The following editorial on the strike of 16,000 Passaic textile workers appeared in the June issue of the Granite Cutters' Journal:

The continued resistance of the textile workers in Passaic, N. J., is inspiring. Lying propaganda, the hatred and opposition of the constituted authorities, and the want that must be among the strikers and their families have been powerless to break the solidarity of the strikers. It is said that the strikers are existing on a dole of \$1.67 per week. This money is being contributed by sympathizers. The arraying of churches and Slavic societies on the side of the strikers is a recent development in Passaic. Altho belated, this manifestation of public sympathy will have a wholesome effect. It ought to silence those who have been charging that the strike is the result of Soviet influence. The fact is going to be recognized some day that agitators cannot bring on strikes and that the real cause of strikes lies in working conditions. A peculiar thing about this accusation of foreign influence is the absence of similar statements concerning the owners of the mills. The entire ownership of the mills where the employees are on strike is vested in German capitalists. It is doubtful if American citizens own one dollar's worth of stock in the mills and the managers residing in Passaic are not American citizens. To say the least, waving the flag over the employers in this case seems to be a very foolish proceeding.

### Farrington and Walker Under Fire

(Continued from page 1)  
out his primary campaign and will do likewise during the campaign for election this fall.

"Small, with the aid of the Chicago crowd, including the state's attorney of Cook County of which Chicago is the seat of government; the Chicago sanitary district, whose board is appointed by the governor, and the Chicago machine, was re-elected governor in 1924, notwithstanding the supreme court has decided he owes the state over \$1,000,000 in interest on funds he had collected and retained on state money he had unlawfully used for his own gain while it was in his custody as the treasurer of the state."

**Payroll Army.**  
"I want to know whether the charge is true that an army of state payrollers and a like army of federal job holders deserted their offices, and at public expense went into the highways and byways of Illinois to nominate a candidate for United States senator. If it is true, as charged, that John Flanagan boasted of lining up the railroad and public utilities, many of whom he represented, to contribute to a senatorial primary fund, we want to know it as a part of our information in determining the course of railroad legislation in this body."

**Bought Negro Vote.**  
"A man by the name of Dan Schuyler is said to have spent vast sums to collect votes in the so-called colored wards and foreign language groups in Chicago. I find only a few years ago this man Schuyler was under indictment for making false income tax returns, that his real defense was that the money he was shown to have received from Insull and other corporations was really only contributions to the Thompson-Crowe-Barrett-Lundin campaign fund."

**National Scope.**  
The senate's investigation of the Pennsylvania \$3,000,000 primaries has assumed national proportions. Senator Reed announced that the funds used in political campaigns everywhere would be looked into with particular reference to money raised by wets, dries, the Ku Klux Klan, the anti-saloon league and the churches.

**To Unseat Vare.**  
The basis for a battle to unseat Rep. William S. Vare for his part in spending \$615,000 to win Pennsylvania's recent \$3,000,000 senatorial primary, was laid today while the senate "slush fund" committee returned to an investigation of the funds used in America's costliest election.

**New Election Rule.**  
A resolution by Senator LaFollette,

republican of Wisconsin, amending the rules of the senate to bar from its membership any candidate spending more than \$25,000 in his primary, was before the senate rules committee with both democratic leaders and insurgents demanding early action on it. LaFollette announced he would press for a vote upon the resolution before adjournment and in this, he was known to have the support of democratic leaders.

Unless amended to prevent its application to the Pennsylvania primary, adoption of the resolution would automatically bar Vare from the senate if he is elected next November.

**Continue League Probe.**  
A sweeping investigation of the \$35,000,000 "war chest" used by the anti-saloon league of America to write prohibition into the constitution was assured today when the senate "slush fund" committee called for the league's financial records for every year since 1917.

The request was made of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, by Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, chairman. The records, which the committee will examine, including all contributions, subscriptions, the payroll of the national organization and the campaign and educational expenditures for the last ten years.

**Expose "Angels."**  
Wheeler requested that the names of contributors to the anti-saloon league be kept private but the committee immediately overruled him.

Senator LaFollette, republican, of Wisconsin, protested against any secrecy in handling the names of dry "Angels."

"I feel that those contributions to a public agency, used for political purposes, should be spread on the public records," LaFollette declared. "I am for making them public."

"So am I," agreed Reed. "Any man who monkey with politics can expect to have his work barred to the public."

### SHOP CRAFTS TO DISCUSS PARKER-WATSON R. R. LAW

The unions composing the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. will meet here in convention for the first time since 1922 today to discuss wage demands and determine what their attitude should be toward the new Watson-Parker railroad labor law, under which they are supposed to take action in regard to forming regional boards of adjustment.

The whole matter of what the law means to labor is expected to come up and find considerable discussion, since by no means all unions and unionists regard the law as friendly to their interests. In fact a great many are completely opposed to it as a company union, class collaboration plan.

Representation in the convention will be on the basis of one delegate from each railroad system of the following international unions: International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Switchmen's Union of North America, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

**"L" Crash Injures.**  
Three persons were injured today when a southbound Jackson Park elevated train on the South Side crashed into a string of cars being switched about at the Jackson Park station.

## WORKERS RAISE VOICES AT NEGRO CONGRESS HERE

### Labor Speaker Ahead of Chicago Millionaire

(Continued from page 1)  
white into trade unions will help to remove this condition of mind.

**Class Conciliation Plea.**  
Randolph then proceeded to make a class conciliation plea pointing to the Watson-Parker bill, which he thought was an example of the recognition of organized labor and the "legitimate rights to organize."

Mr. Randolph showed his lack of knowledge of the role of the labor movement by highly praising the Watson-Parker bill which is in fact disruptive to the labor movement, but which he thought was a concession to labor.

Randolph described the purpose of the labor unions as being collaboration of workers with employers for the improvement of industrial service to the public.

George M. McCallan spoke very interestingly on the teaching of the Negro.

**Home Conditions of Negro.**  
Miss Elizabeth Griffin spoke on conditions of the Negro in their homes declaring that low wages and bad conditions of work were responsible for miserable homes.

Miss McDowell read a paper from Mrs. Pannady of Portland, Ore., in which it was pointed out that the present migration of Negroes was in fact the states of Oregon and Washington.

Miss Kathrine M. Johnson of Brooklyn spoke on the question of the dissemination of books and literature of the Negro people.

**Critique Agenda.**  
Lovett Fort-Whitman, president of the American Negro Labor Congress, made a few criticisms of the agenda and pointed out that it was insufficient and overbalanced as it made practically no allowance for labor organization problems and the problems of the farmers.

**Monday Session.**  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is expected to arrive Monday morning. He will preside over the business session in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33rd and Indiana Ave.

Addresses will be made by Dr. DuBois, Mrs. F. P. Brown of Chicago, Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook of Kansas City, Miss Martha Brown of Baltimore and Archie L. Weaver of Chicago.

**Coming Elections.**  
In the afternoon the subject will be the supreme court decision excluding the Negro from voting in Texas. L. W. Washington of El Paso will speak. The attitude of the Negro toward the coming congressional and state elections will also be discussed. William English Walling, renegade socialist, who became an ardent supporter of Woodrow Wilson during the world war and is now seeking to foist the Gompers policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" on the Negroes, will speak on "Nonpartisan Voting" at the mass meeting to be held at the convention hall in the evening. It is also announced that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will also speak at the evening session.

Brennan's predecessor was Roger Sullivan, who helped make Woodrow Wilson, but who was also one of the dominant public utility kaisers of Chicago, close ally of Samuel Insull, who now supports a republican candidate. When Caraway, therefore, attacked Smith as the agent of the public utility interests, he could just as easily have put Brennan in the same boat and sunk the together. But old party politics isn't played that way.

## GARFIELD POLICE BEAT STRIKER IN CITY JAIL CELL

### Jack Rubenstein Is Attacked by Brutal Cops

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
GARFIELD, N. J., June 27.—Jack Rubenstein, one of the leaders of the Passaic textile strike was severely beaten in the Garfield jail by the police. He had been arrested for "disorderly conduct." After he was thrown in a cell he was beaten by police oficers.

When he was released yesterday, Rubenstein's face was battered, his shoulders bruised and his right eye swollen. A physician ordered him to bed.

The beating was denied by Police Chief John A. Dorr who said, "I don't care if a doctor found a broken leg on Rubenstein, he didn't get it here." Rubenstein had been arrested ten times in the past 22 weeks. He is one of the picket leaders. Two other arrests were made yesterday. They were Mrs. Mary Sabo and Thomas Regan. Mrs. Sabo was fined \$12 for an alleged refusal to obey a police order to "Move on." Regan will be arraigned today.

## CHINESE MOTION PICTURE FIRST IN CHICAGO

EIGHTH STREET THEATRE, Wabash Ave. and Eighth St.  
"THE LOVER'S DREAM," acted and produced entirely by Chinese. Titles in English and Chinese. American and Chinese music and singing. TONIGHT TO 11 P. M.

## Charges Against Walker and Farrington Concern Whole Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union, are charged with getting and spending a good bit of the huge corruption fund raised by the public utility interests of Illinois to give Colonel Frank L. Smith the republican senatorial nomination.

It is declared that Samuel Insull, one of the biggest light and power kaisers in the nation, personally raised \$500,000 for the Smith campaign fund, and that \$100,000 more came from E. H. Rollins and Sons, Chicago investment bankers, interested in a \$20,000,000 utility merger pending before the public utilities commission headed by Senatorial Candidate Smith.

It is part of this money, that totaled far into the millions, that Walker and Farrington are charged with spending in their political activities for the enemies of the workers, not the money of the workers, raised by themselves to fight their own battles. But this slush fund was to be used, and was used in an effort to corrupt working class voters into casting their ballots for Insull's candidate.

It is very important that this condition be realized by all workers, since it was their officials, that they had put in power, who tried to line them up for Mr. Insull's Smith.

Mr. Insull has always bitterly fought labor. He is head of the Commonwealth Edison Co. that wars on the electrical workers. He is the biggest figure in the People's Gas, Light and Coke Co., that is conducted on an "open shop" basis. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Elevated Railways, that never rests in its struggle with the Street Carmen's Union. He is also a dominating figure in the surface lines and the phone trust, in Chicago, at the same time being interested in traction and power interests thruout the entire middle west. These huge interlocking interests have but one policy and that is to keep wages down for the workers and prices up for the consumers.

The exposure of the relations between Insull and Smith was made by Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, a democrat. It was very evidently called forth in an effort to discredit the republican nominee, Smith, in his struggle with George T. Brennan, the democratic boss, who wants to go to the United States senate as a prelude to the nomination of Governor Al Smith, of New York, as the democratic candidate for president in 1928.

Brennan's predecessor was Roger Sullivan, who helped make Woodrow Wilson, but who was also one of the dominant public utility kaisers of Chicago, close ally of Samuel Insull, who now supports a republican candidate. When Caraway, therefore, attacked Smith as the agent of the public utility interests, he could just as easily have put Brennan in the same boat and sunk the together. But old party politics isn't played that way.

## Ex-Pugilist's Wife Wants Disinterment for Diamond Fillings

Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, wife of Bob Fitzsimmons, once world's heavyweight boxing champion, today requested that the body of the pugilist be disinterred from a grave here so that two diamond settings in the old fighter's teeth might be removed, according to a statement made by chief of police, Morgan A. Collins.

Chief Collins said that a woman who said she was Mrs. Fitzsimmons had requested him to exhume the body so the diamonds might be extracted.

**Noted Engineer Dies.**  
NEW YORK, June 27.—Charles E. Scribner, 68, noted inventor and electrical engineer, for 20 years the chief engineer of the Western Electric company, died at his summer home at Jericho, Vermont, of apoplexy yesterday, according to advices received today.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

Frank L. Smith made a good candidate for the Insull interests because he had proved an obedient tool of the power trust as head of the Illinois Public Utilities Commission, a job given by Governor Len Small, who also has the support of wide sections of the labor officialdom.

For this very reason all labor should recognize him as its class enemy. It is significant, however, that the only section of labor organized in the trade unions that fought Mr. Insull's Smith was the Street Carmen's Union, in speaking of the wage and hours struggle in 1922, this union, thru resolutions adopted at a mass meeting April 5, 1926, officially declared:

"At the conclusion of this hearing, when the employees' representatives presented a statement of the employees' position to the commission, Frank L. Smith told them that the employees would have to accept a reduction in wages, and he attempted to get them to agree to a wage reduction of 12 cents an hour, from 50 cents to 38 cents. He insisted that 63 cents an hour was a fair wage for the street carmen of Chicago at that time, when the cost of living was abnormally high and prices on the whole had not receded much from war standards. Our representatives refused to concede to this, and the result was that Frank L. Smith, and the members of the Illinois Commerce Commission entered an order reducing car fare, which was reflected in the employing company attempting to cut the wages of employees nearly 19 per cent, and to take away their basic eight-hour day and other favorable labor conditions. The way was paved for the company to pass the decrease in revenue to the employees by the action of Frank L. Smith and the commission. Volumes of unreasonable and unfair evidence against the wages and labor conditions of the employees were permitted to go into record by Chairman Smith. As a result the strike against the wage reduction and abandonment of the eight-hour basic day took place in August, 1922, involving 20,000 of our members in Chicago and affecting all its citizens. Among the politicians that forced that strike on the electric railway employees and citizens of Chicago, Frank L. Smith was as responsible as any."

Not only the street carmen, but all labor, must join in the demand that the Farrington-Walker-Insull-Fitzpatrick officialdom of labor explain this alliance with the Insull-Smith combination of great business with republican politics. The primaries may be over but four months lie ahead before the general elections. There is yet time for the workers and farmers to unite their power and turn their strength against the capitalists and those labor officials who accept bags of gold from the employers' corruption funds to bribe workers to fight against their own interests. The charges hurled at Farrington and Walker are the concern of the whole working class.

A telegram from Professor Robert Moras Lovett of the University of Chicago, now in New York, was read, in which he regretted his inability to speak at the protest meeting. A letter was read from Mary McDowell, urging the garment workers to carry on their fight until the conditions prevailing in New York market were established in Chicago.

## Street Meeting Held Each Tuesday by the North Side Workers

If you are a worker living in the vicinity of Wilton and Belmont avenues, or anywhere else for that matter, the Lakeview Workmen's Club invites you to the street meetings held every Tuesday evening at the street corner when weather permits. The club provides speakers from various labor organizations upon many questions of interest to workers. This week on Tuesday, June 29, the speakers will be Fred C. Biedenkapp and Dora Lohse, both of the International Workers' Aid organization, and the subject will be the great strike of the British miners. Remember the day of the week, each week on Tuesday, and the place—the corner of Wilton and Belmont.

## SAN FRANCISCO-BAY CITIES PICNIC

Eastshore Park, Richmond  
(Take Key Ferry and San Pablo Car)

July 4th, 1926  
Speaking—Refreshments—Dancing—Games

ADMISSION 35c. Auspices of Workers (Communist) Party.

## MEETING URGES LABOR WAR ON INJUNCTION EVIL

### Militant Action Needed to Free Chicago Girls

(Continued from page 1)  
captain, was instructed to collect votes for the republican "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan and that he followed the instructions and gathered together 250 votes for Sullivan, who has now issued an injunction against the union in a strike in which this precinct captain is participating. "The workers must get together and put in men that will serve the working class and not the bosses," declared Uhlmann.

**Must Fight Injunctions.**  
"The entire labor movement should fight injunctions. It is the job of the Illinois Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor to get behind this present campaign and put it over with all their power."

"If every organization that had an injunction issued against it would get together and protest this hall would not hold them. We would fill not only this hall, but also the Coliseum. Then they would not be so free in injunctions."

**Cheer Released Pickets.**  
Seven of the released garment strike pickets sat on the platform with the speakers. These seven pickets elected three of their number to speak. The speakers for these pickets who were released, because they had served their sentences were: Sara Schneider, Fannie Goldberg, and Minnie Seidel. Their expressions of loyalty to the union and their determination to defy injunctions if used in future strikes, were greeted with thunderous applause and cheers.

**Telegram From Pickets.**  
A telegram from the garment strike pickets in Cook County was read amid great applause. The meeting decided to send a telegram expressing its sympathy and solidarity with those that are still in jail.

Among the prisoners that sent the message urging the entire Chicago labor movement to fight the use of injunctions in labor disputes are: Mrs. Eleanor Sadowski, mother of a 10-year old boy and Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz, mother of 4 children. Mrs. Cieslakiewicz's 16-year old daughter is a cripple and needs her mother's care continually.

**Jail Better Than Scab Shops.**  
Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz on entering jail declared, "I would rather go to jail than go to work in a scab shop." Freda Belcher, who is the representative of the prisoners, returned to Chicago from a tubercular sanitarium in Colorado to serve her sentence. Ida Rothstein, head of the Women's Department of the Chicago Joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, I. L. Davidson, organizer of the joint board, and J. Levine, manager of the joint board, pointed out the necessity for the entire Chicago labor movement to get behind the drive to free the jailed pickets and to fight the issuance of injunctions.

**Organization Drive.**  
"The attempt of the bosses to kill the organization campaign by insisting on the pickets going to jail has failed. Many non-union workers have not only joined the union, but they have declared their willingness to aid in the organization drive and to go to jail if necessary for organizing the industry," declared Davidson.

A telegram from Professor Robert Moras Lovett of the University of Chicago, now in New York, was read, in which he regretted his inability to speak at the protest meeting.

A letter was read from Mary McDowell, urging the garment workers to carry on their fight until the conditions prevailing in New York market were established in Chicago.

**Learn Two Lessons.**  
"We should learn two lessons," declared Maud McCreery, "from this situation. We ought to learn that there are no friends of labor on the capitalist party tickets."

"The other lesson we must learn, is that we are not going to solve the problem until every man and woman in the industries belongs to the organization. And not only must they belong to the organization and hold cards, but they must be responsible, militant, fighting members of the organization."

"Until every one of us will violate these injunctions," continued McCreery, "and they find it necessary to put up Billy Sunday tents to hold all of us, they will continue to issue injunctions."



SATURDAY, JULY 10, 2 P. M.

(Postponed from June 5th)

FIFTH FREIHEIT EXCURSION

Wonderful

Day Evening Trip

TICKETS \$1.10. All Tickets of June 5th Will Be Good on July 10th.

AT FREIHEIT OFFICE, 30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.



## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

### SIX DOLLARS A WEEK THE WAGE OF SALES GIRLS

#### Unorganized Exploited Without Mercy

By ROMA, Worker Correspondent  
MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., June 27.—Florida may have its real estate boom, California may boast of its climate, Boston of its baked beans, but there is one thing in which few states can rival West Virginia, and that is the intensity of the exploitation of the young workers.

The G. C. Murphy Co. of this city conducting a 25c store, prides itself on placing one of the cheapest values on human labor anywhere.

Six Dollars A Week!  
About 15 or 16 girls are employed as sales ladies. They slave from 8 a. m. until 5:30 p. m. and on Saturdays until after nine o'clock at night, at a salary of six dollars per week.

Saturday, being unusually busy, extra help is secured to take care of the trade. These girls receive only one dollar for working from 8 a. m. until after 9 p. m. If, however, they work from noon until nine o'clock they receive 85c. This leaves them only 15c. for working Saturday mornings!

The girls' sales for the day must reach a certain amount. Any girl whose sales do not equal that figure is reprimanded severely. No means of sitting or resting is provided for the girls as the bosses do not want them to "loaf."

Company Prosperous.  
During the rush seasons, when business is unusually good, some of the girls sell a considerable percentage over their rate, but receive nothing for it, not even a word of appreciation.

This company shows every sign of prosperity and has been able to greatly enlarge its store within the last year or two. Its profits are derived by underpaying girls of school age, who are unorganized—placing their labor value on a par with almost nothing. This is only typical of most labor conditions in West Virginia.



The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out! Get a bundle to sell at the picnic! SEND IN A SUB!

## Three Glorious Days JULY 3, 4, 5

### Daily Worker Encampment

Long Island's Exclusive North Shore

Bathing, Boating, Dancing, Athletic Contests, Water Sports, Sesqui-Centennial Celebration

Speakers: Jay Lovestone, Ben Gold, J. Louis Engdahl

Concerts: Gregory Matuszewitch, Elfrieda Boss, Albert Modiano, H. Kassell

Camp Fire Every Night

Tickets: \$10.00 (Children \$6.00)

INCLUDING

Transportation (from New York or South Norwalk)  
Entertainment, Sleeping Place in Tent,  
Meals for Three Days.

Partial Payment Plan: \$1 down, \$5 more by June 27th. Balance before starting.

Accommodations limited. To be sure of getting a ticket

Pay Your Dollar Now.

DAILY WORKER EASTERN AGENCY

108 East 14th Street, New York City.

### Helping His Class with His Pen



By Fred Ellis in the June issue of the American Worker Correspondent.

### THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE CATERS TO WISHES OF THE STEEL TRUST

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., June 27.—An example of how the Gary-Post-Tribune caters to the steel trust was shown in the way they handled the protest meeting of Gary workers in Turner Hall. The hall was packed with workers who came to protest at the way the corporation and the Gary authorities hid the facts as to the cause of the blast in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Co.

The reporter for the Gary Post-Tribune was at the meeting. He saw the crowd. He felt the sentiment of the workers.

Demand Congressional Probe.

At this meeting the workers voiced their sentiments against the fake investigation into the explosion in one of the plants of the steel trust. The workers unanimously adopted a resolution demanding a congressional probe of the blast.

The Gary Post-Tribune reporter listened to the speeches. He took notes of what was said and done. After the meeting he came to the speakers' platform and took the names of the speakers.

On the Monday after the meeting many Gary workers bought the Post-Tribune to see what it had to say about the mass meeting and the demand for a congressional investigation. There was not a single line about the meeting or the decision of the workers.

Does Steel Trust Bidding.  
The steel trust wanted that news suppressed. It did not want it published. The Gary Post-Tribune took

its orders from the steel company. It kept that news out of its columns.

The workers cannot expect the Gary Post-Tribune or any of the other papers that take their orders from the steel company to print their side of the story.

Write to THE DAILY WORKER.

The workers have a paper that will print their side of the story. That paper is THE DAILY WORKER. Every Gary worker can write his story to THE DAILY WORKER. His story will not be thrown into the waste basket. It will be used to show the workers' side of the story in the mills of the steel trust.

### STRIKE AGAINST SPEED-UP PLANS OF COTTON MILL

Tie Up Berkshire Firm at Adams, Mass.

By a Worker Correspondent.

ADAMS, Mass., June 27.—Half of the working class population of Adams, Massachusetts, is on strike since Monday when 1,500 workers of the Berkshire Cotton company struck against the speed-up attempted by the company when it tried to make the speeder tenders work three frames instead of two.

A week before forty workers had struck when the demand was made on them. The management told them they were fired. Monday the Polish Weavers' Union declared the strike general and pulled out practically the entire force. So few were left that the mill has announced it is closing down.

Only on the first day of the strike did the company try to keep up operations, and then only in the forenoon. All this time the Polish Weavers' Union kept pickets at the gates. Within an hour the company announced it would suspend operations. All the workers came to the mill as usual, but very few went inside.

The American Federation of Textile Operatives has sent in J. R. Simpson of Fall River to take charge of the strike. The workers declare that operating three frames for the same amount of wages is in effect a wage cut and neither good work nor decent wages is possible with the three frame speed-up system. The company makes umbrella cloth, rayon and fine cotton goods.

McKeesport I. L. D. Holds Picnic July 4

(Special to The Daily Worker)

McKEESPORT, Pa., June 27.—McKeesport International Labor Defense will hold a picnic July 4 at Peter Paletic's Farm on Long Run Road, a short distance from Olympia Park. Robert Minor, editor of the Workers Monthly, will speak.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Will share apartment. Modern. \$15. 18 Forest E. Apt. C. 6. Detroit, Mich.

### WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL AID RECEIVES AID FROM MUNICIPALITY OF BERLIN

In recognition of the effective and splendid relief activity carried on by the Workers' International Relief on behalf of the hunger-stricken men, women and children of the working class, the municipality of Berlin, adopted a resolution providing for a \$3,000 gold mark annual subsidy for the Workers' International Relief organization.

To the workers of America it will be interesting to learn that the International Workers' Aid, with its national headquarters at 1553 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and known as the Workers' Red Cross of America, is affiliated with the Workers' International Relief and functions as its American section.

Fred G. Biedenkapp, national secretary of the American section, states that in most of the European countries thousands upon thousands of dollars are being raised thru their respective national relief committees for the striking British miners. In Soviet Russia alone the trade unions and the working class in general have raised close to \$1,500,000. He further states that the first \$4,000 from America was sent to England ten days ago, and the second \$1,000 is being sent today. He expects that the American workers will raise at least \$25,000 for their British brothers and their dependents.

The International Workers' Aid urges immediate action and asks that all donations be forwarded at once to either local or national offices of International Workers' Aid at 1553 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

### BANK FAILURE DIVIDES LABOR FROM PARASITES

#### Worker Depositors Get Their Own Committee

YORKVILLE, Ohio, June 27.—Mayor Oliver, Jewish mayor of Yorkville, supported by the Ku klux klan and the Steel company, applauded a Ku klux speaker who stated, "If I stole \$300,000, and you arrested me, I wouldn't give you a cent of it." This took place at a meeting of the depositors of the defunct Union Savings Bank, at Yorkville, Ohio, on Saturday, June 19, which was called by a committee to take steps to protect the depositors.

An inside job.  
On May 14, the vice president and secretary of the Union Savings Bank, W. E. Jones and Thomas Jones, respectively, were discovered to have made away with anywhere from \$350,000 to half a million dollars of the bank funds. The bank is now in the hands of the state bank examiner, who has not yet been able to make a full examination of the books.

The depositors in this bank are the workers in the mines and mills of Yorkville and vicinity, the union locals, and the fraternal organizations, any money in sick benefits. The miners in this section of the country are working only one or two days a week; consequently their position is desperate.

Mayor Gets Worst of It.

Mr. Oliver tried to break up the meeting at the beginning. He had the city policeman with him, and tried to arrest a worker, one of the members of the committee that called the meeting. When he ordered the cop to take the worker to the lock-up, the meeting went into an uproar, and the mayor was very soon silenced. The meeting then proceeded in orderly fashion.

There had existed a committee of the different nationalities of the workers. A part of this committee consisted of men who are not only depositors but also stockholders in the bank, including Oliver and Walter Jokovich, board member of Sub-District No. 6 of the United Mine Workers of America. Jokovich was once a member of the Communist Party, but was expelled from it in 1923. Today he is one of the most reactionary members of the miners' organization.

Jokovich tried to pose as a martyr in the bank crash by stating that he was liable to lose \$2,000. He also told of the numerous steps he took to get in touch with the bank examiner and other officials in order to protect the depositors, which information, however, he had never disclosed to the group of South Slavic depositors, whom he was supposed to represent, but was compelled to reveal at this mass meeting of depositors, which was called by a new committee.

A clear division between the working class depositors and the depositor-stockholders took place at the meeting, and the miners and mill workers will be on their guard, and the committee will be compelled to do everything possible to protect them.

Harvester Bandits Get 10 Years.  
Thomas Shupe and James Gentile, International Harvester company bandits, today were sentenced to ten years to life for robbery in March. The pair was found guilty of the \$8,000 robbery by a jury several days ago.

### WORKINGWOMEN'S MEET PLEDGES AID TO PASSAIC

#### From Permanent Relief Work Committee

PASSAIC, N. J., June 27.—Wholeheartedly pledging their organizations to the work of supporting the children's kitchens, the delegates from women organizations in the states of New Jersey and New York, present at the "Feed the Children" conference at Kanter's Auditorium, unanimously voted for a permanent delegated conference as the best means of assuring continued support for the kitchens.

The "Feed the Children" conference was called to order by Leona Smith, who read the conference call to the assembled delegates.

Mary Heaton Vorse, of Council No. 8, New York, United Council of Workingclass Housewives, was elected chairman; Leona Smith, vice-chairman, and Bertha Kupperman, of the general relief committee, secretary.

The conference was addressed by Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Mrs. Kate Gitlow of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, on relief for the strikers and their families. All three were vigorously applauded by the delegates and the strikers present.

Among those taking part in the conference were: Helen Yeskevitch, of the Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance of America; Mrs. Raskin, of Council No. 1, Passaic; Mrs. Schwartz, of Council No. 6, Williamsburg; Mrs. Bloom, Council No. 2, Newark; Karoly Murray, of St. Anthony of Padua Hungarian Society, Passaic; Mrs. Fishman, of Council No. 5, Coney Island; Mrs. Berg, of the Community Welfare Club of Passaic, N. J.; Anna Bresnec, Frances Janick and Francis Ribardo of the United Front Committee; Mrs. Cohen, of Brownsville Council No. 7; Mrs. Black, of the Mothers' Club of Henry street; Mrs. Epstein, Council No. 3, Bronx; Mrs. Gordon, of Council No. 4, Williamsburg; Mrs. Roseman, Council No. 1, New York City; Mrs. Pauksty, Lithuanian Workingmen's Alliance; Sarah Sherman, of Trenton, N. J.; Leona Smith, Mary Heaton Vorse and Mrs. Kate Gitlow.

The conference went on record "to support any move for the protection of women in industry, particularly the textile. It declares itself in favor of such legislation as will protect women against night work, against working when pregnant, against long hours, low wages and unsanitary conditions."

### PASSAIC POLICE ASSAULT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

#### Arrest Mother with 3 Children

PASSAIC, N. J., June 27.—The end of the twenty-first week of the big textile strike was featured by an attack by Garfield Cossacks on a crowd of 200 women and children who had gathered in Wood street, Garfield. This is in the center of the strike district and not far from the Foreman and Hoffman mill.

The police charged into the crowd, swinging their clubs onto the heads of women and little children. They wound up their orgy by locking up Mrs. Anna Marut, who had her baby in her arms and two little girls clinging frantically to her skirts. The police cossacks locked up all four, but were later forced to release them upon a physician's order.

After being placed in a cell, Mrs. Marut complained of feeling ill and City Physician Ernest Casini was called to examine her. Dr. Casini found the woman's heart action irregular and her pulse low as a result of the atrocious treatment to which she was subjected by the Garfield cossacks. He advised that she be taken to her home. She was then released.

The strike is still a 100% strike. The striking textile workers are prepared to battle to victory. They must have support of all the workers.

### Jardine on Carpet for Teaching How to Beat Own Rules

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine was requested today by the senate to tell of his reported connection with the faculty of a Chicago school teaching scientific grain price forecasting.

According to a resolution offered by Senator Caraway, democrat, of Arkansas, and adopted by the senate, Jardine was advertised by the school as a member of the faculty. The school, Caraway charged, "teaches methods beating the rules and regulation which Jardine himself sets for the duty of grain exchanges."

### A NEW NOVEL

Upton Sinclair

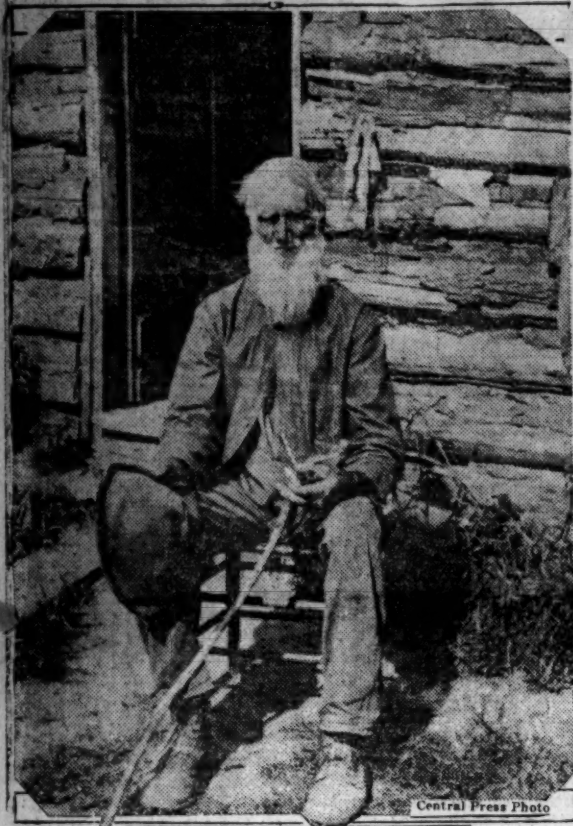
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

#### WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his young son, "Bunny," to Beach City. In the hotel they meet Ross's lease-hound, Ben Skutt, who has arranged for Ross to meet a group of property owners, whose land Ross is anxious to get because it contains oil. Skutt enters with Ross and the boy when the discord is at the highest point. He attempts to get them to sign a lease with Ross. Bunny is sitting near the window taking it all in. A boy appears at the window. He tells Bunny he is Paul Watkins and the lady of the house his aunt. He ran away from home, but he is afraid his aunt will send him back. Bunny sneaks Paul into the kitchen and Paul eats his fill. The two become fast friends. In the house, however, things go wrong. The meeting breaks up in a row and Dad and Ben Skutt come out disgusted. However, Dad is drilling in nearby Prospect Hill. The roads are bad. Dad goes to see a local official. He makes arrangements for the roads to be quickly repaired and slips a roll of bills into Mr. Sandiger's hand. As they go out, Bunny tells Dad about Paul, the run-away son of a family of "Holy Rollers." Several days later Bunny is playing in the "field" when he meets Mrs. Grosz. She is a local official. He makes arrangements for the roads to be quickly repaired and slips a roll of bills into Mr. Sandiger's hand. As they go out, Bunny tells Dad about Paul, the run-away son of a family of "Holy Rollers." Several days later Bunny is playing in the "field" when he meets Mrs. Grosz. She is a local official. He makes arrangements for the roads to be quickly repaired and slips a roll of bills into Mr. Sandiger's hand. As they go out, Bunny tells Dad about Paul, the run-away son of a family of "Holy Rollers." Several days later Bunny is playing in the "field" when he meets Mrs. Grosz. She is a local official. 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# "John D.," Exploiter, 87, Rich--Ben Hodge, Worker, 109, Poor



**Hard on Unemployed**—If what Herbert Brown, ocean meteorologist says about future weather is correct. He has studied ocean currents and predicts that 1927 will have but two seasons—winter and more winter. It may also be hard on the crops.



**Harvest Slaves** are moving into Kansas and Nebraska to cut wheat for Chicago grain brokers' profit. This job means 10 hours work at meager wages. When the farmer markets his grain he gets stung too. Whole families follow the harvest in battered Fords as shown here. Most of the hands ride freights.

**Ben F. Hodge is Older Than John D. Rockefeller**—He is shown here on his 109th birthday while Rocky appears at the left as he was on his 87th. Hodge is a Kansas farmer who spent a century or more at hard toil. Rocky is one of the richest men in the

world and since he struck oil in Ohio has made others work for him. This comparison doesn't do much credit to the legend about working hard and getting rich. There cannot be many millionaires. The rest must be the exploited under capitalism.



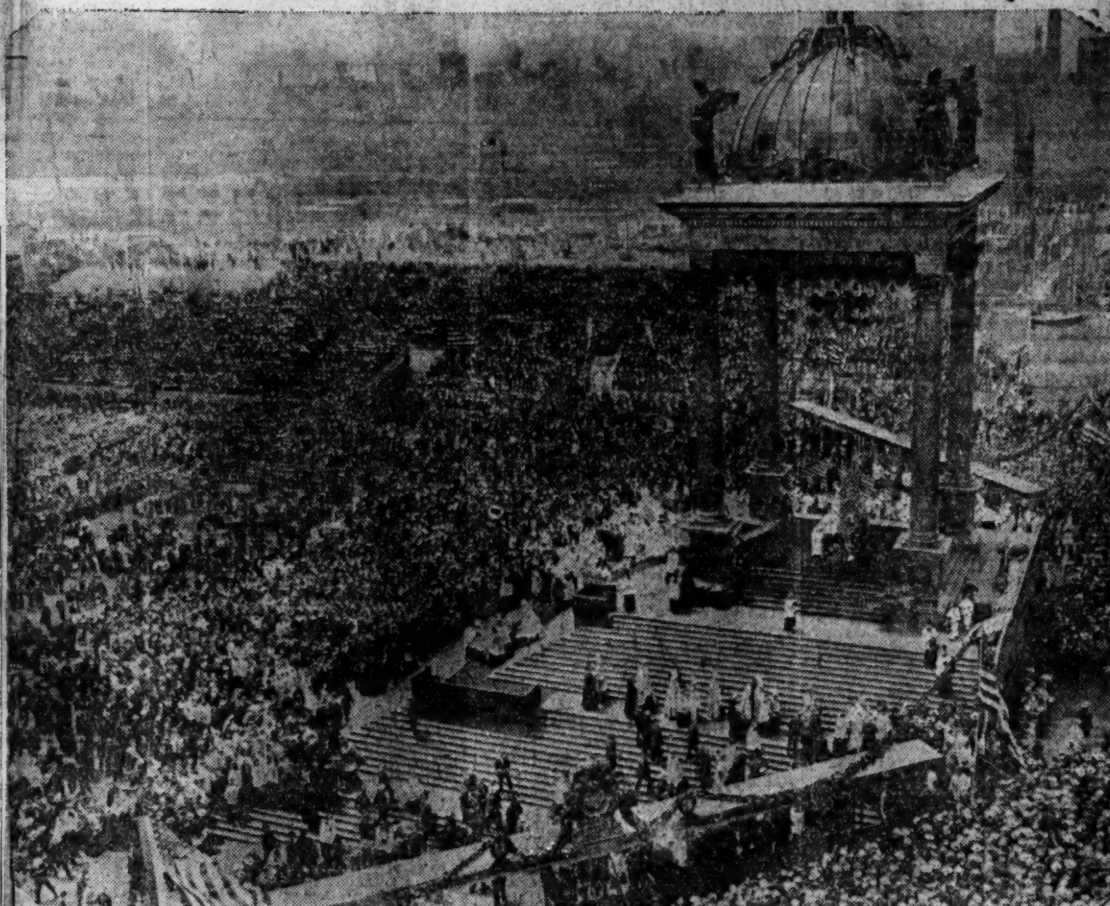
**Hiroshi Ando**—A student of Waseda University in Tokio, has successfully completed experiments with a radio movie. With his apparatus scenes photographed in one city may be projected on a screen in another.



**Col. Charles Hill**—Will take Col. A. Williams' place in San Diego. Williams was fired after General Butler charged him with drunkenness. Actually, all part of army bureaucracy intrigue.

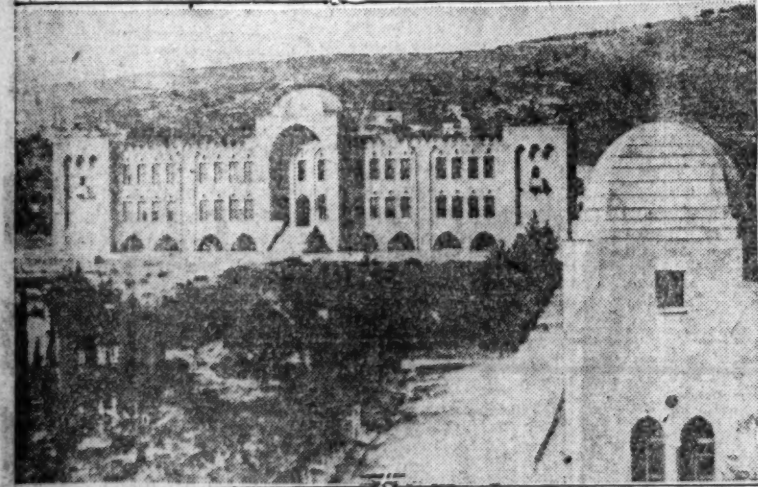


**Jack Walton**—Ousted governor of Oklahoma who strung the farmers along in that state by pretending to be against the old parties is now trying to get into the senate.



**Out of Date**—In the above picture you see the smoke stacks of modern industry serving as a background for an altar and ceremonies that belong to the dark ages. Hundreds of thousands are sitting in the great stadium dazzled by the rites that are survivals of feudalism. Such was the Eucharistic Congress. American capitalism welcomed this medieval revival with open arms. And the catholic church took advantage of American imperialist

hegemony by holding its big propaganda festival in the United States. The church is trying to extend its international influence. Capitalism does not object because it needs propping up by peddlers of dope to keep the workers asleep.



**Jerusalem is Being Displayed** as a home-land for the Jewish race by an autonomous Jewish republic recently set up in the Palestine by the Soviet Union. Above are two scenes in Palestine, one of a college paid for by American money and the other of immigrants landing. The trouble with Palestine is that Britain owns it.



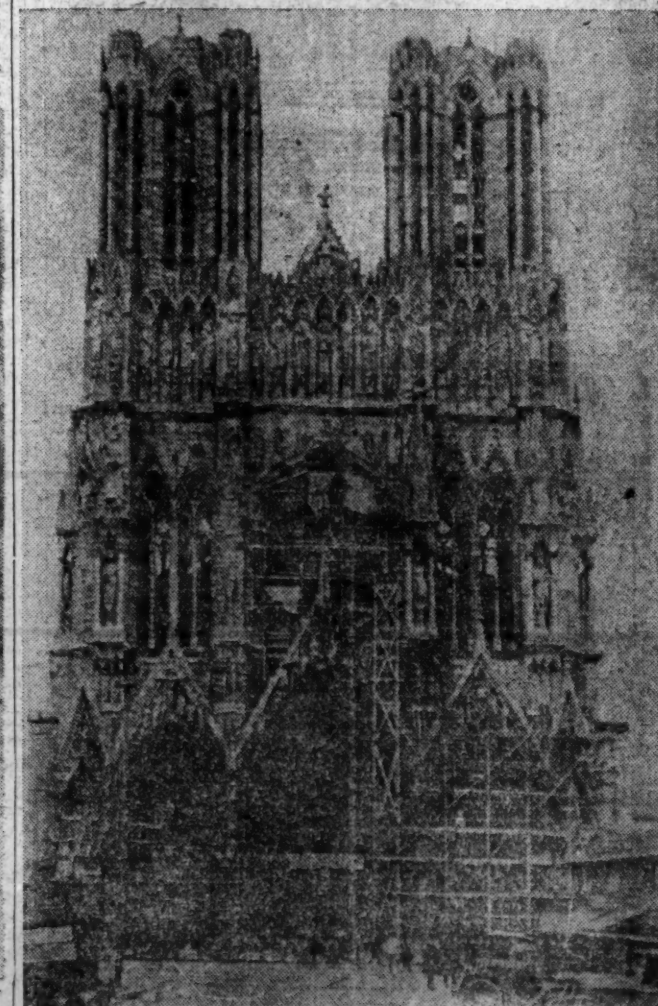
**Atlee Pomerene**, former Ohio Senator, will try again this year on the Democratic ticket. He is likely to have an opponent on a straight-out labor ticket.



**Alice Stone Blackwell**, daughter of the famous Lucy Stone, is a liberal who takes a great interest in class-war workers. She has aided the cause for release of Sacco and Vanzetti.



**Blue Blood Still Reigns**—In Hungary where, after an unsuccessful workers' revolution, the worst sort of reaction set in in the form of a fascist dictatorship. Above is shown Count Apponyi, one of the oldest, richest and most powerful aristocrats in the unhappy land of anti-labor terror. Hungarian finances are watched over by Wall Street.



**American Money is Doing This**—The reconstruction of Rheims Cathedral in France is being done with money supplied by old John D. Rockefeller, shown at the top of the page. This is the kind of pious philanthropy that feeds nobody. Gas might go up!



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the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

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## EXPECTS SHIP CRAFT UNIONS TO ORGANIZE

### Eastern Man Demands a Fight for Members

By ESTHER LOWELL,  
(Federated Press)

BOSTON, June 28.—A real union organization drive among railroad shop workers throughout the country is looked for by Robert Fechner, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, from the A. F. of L. railway employees' department convention in Chicago.

Fechner has charge of the railroad machinists in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He expects this, the first convention of the railway employees' department in several years, to formulate a general plan in which all unions involved will make a concerted unionization drive.

#### Eager to Organize.

In a survey of conditions in upper New York, Fechner found railroad shop craft workers everywhere eager for a real organization drive. The company union dope tried on most of the roads from the time of the big strike in 1922—and before—has stuck in the throats of the men and so sickened them that local outbursts against the company-controlled unions are increasing.

The situation at Billerica shops on the Boston & Maine has been told by the Federated Press. The regularly elected company union committee of five tried thru the channels provided to get action. Failing, they presented their case to the federal labor department. Conciliator Charles G. Wood was sent to the scene. Thru Wood the company asked for a list of the men's grievances. When the list was received, the five men were summarily discharged. Wood was denied access. (Continued on page 2)

## ANOTHER 1924 STRIKE PICKET ENDS SENTENCE

### Garment Workers Cheer Released Member

Wild cheers and applause greeted Theresa Rhode as she left the Cook County jail Sunday afternoon after serving her 10-day sentence.

A committee representing the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 100, of the Women's Department of the organization committee of the Chicago Joint Board and a number of friends and sympathizers greeted this 1924 strike picket. She was presented by the union with a large bouquet of flowers.

Two more strike pickets are to leave the county jail Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Yetta Hornstein, who has served a twenty-day jail sentence and has a sick mother dependent on her, and Lena Morich, who also served a 20-day jail sentence; are the two that are to gain their freedom Friday. A reception committee of the union will be present at the jail to meet the pickets with large bouquets of flowers.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

On to Moscow!

## "ILLINOIS MINER" COMMENDS FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAILED 1924 GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS

The following editorial taken from the Illinois Miner for Saturday, June 26, 1926, expresses its sympathy with the jailed International Ladies' Garment Workers' 1924 strike pickets that are now in the Cook county jail serving sentences of from 10 to 60 days for defying the anti-picketing edict issued by "Injunction Judge" Dennis E. Sullivan:

#### IN JAIL FOR LABOR

Hats off to the girl pickets in Cook county jail, imprisoned by a labor-hating judge for no other crime than loyal service to their union. These girls, and some men as well, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, were sentenced in 1925 for violation of an injunction, and in 1926 the employers were still found demanding their pound of flesh.

Injunctions are one of the weapons of the employers for breaking strikes and preventing organization, the courts that enforce them are the agents of the employers, and the workers who defy them are standard bearers of labor's protest against the rule of money-lords who can use the courts as their hired strikebreakers.

Anti-picketing injunctions make of justice a leering hag, bribed to weight the scales against the human welfare of thousands of workers in favor of the profits of union-fighting bosses.

The pickets in the loathsome Cook county jail may well hold their heads high, for they have refused to bow before the judicial tyranny of the employing class.

## And Still There Is No Help



## NEGRO LEAVING THE SOUTH AS PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHINGS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28.—

Thousands of Negro families are packing up their belongings and leaving the farms of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. These families are moving north of the Mason-Dixon line as a protest against the lynch law and the vicious Jim Crow laws now prevailing south of the Mason-Dixon line.

More than 50,000 have joined in the trek from the states south of the Mason-Dixon line to the north.

Many of the southern plantation owners have become desperate as they see the Negro moving northward. Many of the plantation owners are being forced into bankruptcy because of the lack of a cheap labor supply. Some of the plantation owners are seeking to have immigration bars let down so they can import either Chinese or Mexican labor to care for their cotton.

### Seek Murderer of Worker and Family

TAMPA, Fla., June 28.—Police this

afternoon were working to locate the murderer who killed Ora Rowell, 22, an iron worker, his uncle, D. B. Rowell, 40, and "Grandmother" Rowell, said to be 104 years old, and then assaulted Lena Rowell, 18, before almost decapitating the girl.

Lena, sister of Ora, died at a hospital after the bodies of the other three victims had been found in their beds apparently killed by blows from an axe.

## More Light on the I. L. G. W. Injunction Case

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are still in Cook County jail for violating an injunction in 1924.

The officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor have to date made no public request to the labor unions to rally to the assistance of these persecuted workers and demand their release.

Governor Small has not pardoned the jailed workers as these union officials gave the I. L. G. W. reason to believe he would.

President Walker and Secretary Olander of the State Federation of Labor helped to elect Small. They likewise helped to nominate Frank L. Smith who was the candidate of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company for the republican nomination for U. S. senator.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Edward Nockels, secretary, supported Small and Smith.

Why has no real fight been made for pardons for the imprisoned trade unionists by Walker, Olander, Fitzpatrick and Nockels?

Why did Olander oppose any campaign of publicity for the release of the I. L. G. W. members? Why did the rest of officialdom agree with him?

Because labor officials in Chicago and the state of Illinois are part of the Small-Smith republican party machine. They supported Small and Smith but Small and Smith are not THEIR men. The reverse is true.

THEY are the henchmen of Small and Smith and they are afraid to fight openly this injunction case which has involved 91 members of the labor movement.

Never has there been a clearer case of the disastrous effect upon the trade union movement of the "nonpartisan" political policy.

Tied to the republican party, the chief instrument of the open shop interests in Illinois, the heads of the labor movement have allowed trade union victims of an open-shop injunction to be jailed without protest.

The rank and file of the Illinois trade unions should ask now and insist on an answer to this question:

What is the connection between the Small-Smith slush fund, the open shop interests, the support of capitalist party candidates by labor officials, their hostility to a labor party, and the complete failure of the labor federation officials to wage an open struggle against the jailing of the members of the I. L. G. W. by an open shop judge?

## SECRET POLICE MAINTAINED BY PRIVATE FUNDS

### Gov. Pinchot Has Secret Force at Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Gov. Gifford Pinchot has maintained a secret staff of private detectives to investigate prohibition enforcement conditions in Pennsylvania for the last four years, thru funds furnished by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Major William B. Wright, Jr., the governor's special enforcement counsel, told the senate slush fund committee today at its inquiry into Pennsylvania's recent \$3,000,000 senatorial primary.

#### Private Funds.

The secret investigators, holding no commission under the state and paid out of private funds, reported upon prohibition violations, instigated raids and waged war upon bootleg rings. Wright told the committee. None of the investigators. It was revealed, had any power to make arrests and so were compelled to call in the state police whenever arrests were made.

#### Secret Organization.

This secret organization has spent \$110,000 in its work to date, Wright testified, while the Women's Christian Temperance Union raised a total of \$130,904 to finance it.

#### "Morale" Officer.

Wright told of his experience as a morale officer in eastern cantonments during the war. He joined Governor Pinchot in February 1923.

"The governor asked me then to help him for a few weeks and my service has stretched along until today," Wright added.

"To help him do what?" queried Reed.

"In enforcing the prohibitory laws, both state and national."

Wright said his salary was \$3,000 a year and traveling expenses.

#### Pitiless Publicity.

The committee meanwhile decided to continue its policy of "pitiless publicity," whenever any organization is found collecting or spending campaign funds, the names of contributors and recipients will be made public.

"I feel that contributions to a public agency to be used for political purposes should become a public record," Senator La Follette, republican of Wisconsin, announced. To which Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, chairman, added: "Any man who monkeys with politics can expect to have his work barred to the public."

#### Illinois Next.

This will be the attitude of the committee when it plunges into an investigation of the Illinois senatorial primary sometime early in July. This inquiry will be held immediately after the adjournment of congress, the committee decided, and it will be as thorough as the present investigation of Pennsylvania's "spendthrift."

Both wet and dry witnesses incidentally were under subpoena for today's session. On the wet side there was Captain William H. Stayton, head of the association against the prohibition amendment. On the dry side, there were Attorney General George B. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, and Major W. B. Wright, Dr., a state investigator.

## Revoke Fines Against Machinists' Members Who Failed to Strike

WASHINGTON, June 28.—(FP)—

Preparing for the administration of its new president, A. O. Wharton, who assumes office July 1, the executive council of the International Association of Machinists has issued a circular cancelling all fines placed upon members who disobeyed the railroad shop strike order of June, 1922.

This action was taken in order to induce large numbers of men to return to the organization, who either failed to strike or who returned to work before the strike was declared off on their respective roads. An organizing drive is now under way.

## Longer Workday in British Mines Fought By Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 28.—Labor members of the house of commons launched violent attacks upon the proposal to settle the British coal strike by increasing the miners' workday, when debate on the question opened in parliament today.

The laborites demanded that the measure, which is sponsored by Premier Baldwin, be withdrawn on the ground that it would aggravate rather than end the coal dispute.

The government is meeting the opposition cautiously but determined to have its way. The question will come to a vote tomorrow night.

Executives of the Miner's Federation were scheduled to meet here tomorrow to consider the new situation that would be provoked by the prospective action of parliament. A spokesman for the executives stated that "even the passage of the bill would fail to affect the adamant attitude of the fighters."

A. J. Cook, secretary of the federation, bitterly attacked the measure in an address yesterday, declaring that forcing of the longer day in the mines "would light a flame which would not be extinguished until capitalism was swept out of England."

The Trades Union Congress today was again at work preparing measures for the support of the strikers. These will largely take the form of publicity work.

## BRITISH MINERS' UNION APPEALS TO WORLD'S TRADE UNIONS FOR AID; EXPOSE BIG COAL PROFITS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 28.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has issued an appeal to the trade unions of all countries for a continuation of the financial aid for the strikers and for the complete boycott of coal transports to Great Britain.

The federation declares that an agreement with the mine owners is only possible under the following conditions: 1) the immediate reorganization of the coal industry; 2) maintenance of the national basis of the wage agreement; 3) the maintenance of the wages paid before the lock-out; and 4) the maintenance of the seven-hour day.

#### Mines Show Big Profit.

The appeal points out that the mine owners and the royalty owners have in the last twelve years with a capital of 188,000,000 pounds made 237,000,000 pounds profit and proposes the following for the reorganization of the coal industry:

1. The scientific reorganization of the coal and allied industries on a national basis, with the closing down of uneconomic pits, and provision for the miners thus displaced.

2. The elimination of the middle man by the municipal distribution of coal at home, and by the formation of co-operative selling agencies for the export trade, thus increasing the net proceeds received by the collieries, without increasing the price to the consumer.

3. The removal from the industry of the burden of royalties and way-leaves, which now absorb 6,250,000 pounds per year.

## PASSAIC POLICE ARREST SEVEN STRIKE PICKETS

### Jailed for Distributing Strikers' Appeal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., June 25.—Paterson police arrested seven United Front workers for distributing leaflets which call on the dye workers of Paterson to stop scabbing on their striking brothers in Lodi. Joachino Salerno, Raffaele Coviella, Salvatore Ribardo and Riaglia Gugliucci were fined \$5 apiece for this "crime" and Thomas DeFazio, Francesco Coco and Jack Grabinski were released without a sentence.

The striking and effective booklet, "Hell in New Jersey," made up of actual pictures of the strike, is arousing the ire of the Passaic police. Anthony Gallo was struck by Officer 74 of the Passaic police and his six copies, which he was selling for relief benefit, were confiscated.

A deliberate frame-up resulted in the arrest of George Welch, of Clinton, who is charged with breaking the windshield of an automobile belonging to a scab. Welch has produced witnesses to prove that he was no place near the scene, but he is still held in jail under heavy bond.

A report that 1,400 families have left the strike area has been circulated in the capitalist press recently. Passaic authorities deny that any such exodus has taken place and set an estimate of not more than fifty families. The Public Service Gas and Electric Company, which is able to check up on the shifting of the population by its meter readings, has declared that the number does not exceed this amount.

#### Auto Crash Kills Four.

SHAWNINIGAN FALLS, Quebec, June 28.—Four men were killed here today when the motorcycle and side car in which they were riding was struck by an automobile and thrown into a ditch. The dead are Armand Boisvert, 32; J. Boisvert, 23; A. Bernard, and F. Beaulieu, 25.

#### SEND IN A SUB!

## SOUTH CAROLINA NEGLECTS EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO CHILD

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, June 28.—The annual report of the board of education of this state reveals that a per capita expenditure of \$9 is made for the education of the Negro child while \$68.31 is spent on the education of the white child.

The average number of Negro pupils to a teacher, who is paid the small sum of \$261.84, is 42. The average number of white children to a teacher, who receives \$325.16, is 21.

Get The Point!

RED CARTOONS WITH EACH 100 POINTS

ABUST OF LENIN WITH EACH 500 POINTS

Campaign Closes Midnight July 6



## GARMENT STRIKE TO FOLLOW MASS MEETINGS IN N. Y.

### Membership United in Fighting Employers

NEW YORK CITY, June 28. — Madison Square Garden is the mobilization ground for 40,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Tuesday's mass meeting which is to vote on a general strike in the trade to enforce demands ignored, for the most part, by the mediation commission of Governor Smith.

The speakers the union has invited are: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, John F. Maghlin of the New York Central Labor Council, Morris Sigman, president, and Louis Hyman, vice president of the I. L. G. W., and Ben Gold of the Furriers' Union.

**Fight On Nine Demands.** The meeting begins at four o'clock today and is expected to pack the auditorium and still leave thousands outside.

The union joint board of New York, which has rejected the recommendations of the governor's commission and placed nine demands before the employers' industrial council is preparing for immediate strike action.

Leading these nine demands are the 40-hour week, the guarantee of 35 weeks' work a year, and the limitation of small manufacturers by making the employers responsible. The entire union membership is one in the demand that numberless petty sweatshops be abolished and decent standards maintained.

### Appeals For Unity in Action.

In a leading article appealing for real unity in the fight against the bosses, Pres. Sigman states: "In order to win this fight it is imperative that, without exception, we should all—no matter what political preferences we may have or what social ideals and theories we may cherish—in this general strike be united wholeheartedly and inspired by one central objective, to secure as speedily and as completely as possible the winning of the vital demands for which it is fought."

### Organization Drive Is Demanded for the Railroad Shop Crafts

(Continued from page 1)

to the first hearing on their case and the men quit the conference.

Government Conciliator a Stoolpigeon.

The five men are still discharged, Fechner reports. T. H. Condon of the Independent Industrial Union, the American Federation of Railroad Workers, has been trying to assist them. T. H. Collins, vice-president of the Railway Carmen, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has been at Billerica for some time and is scheduling meetings for Lowell, near by.

"Not a single 1922 striker has been taken back by the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, says Fechner. "The strike was officially called off about a year and a half ago, but the company has issued orders not to take any of the old men back. At the Chicago convention we will have to consider whether we will wipe the slate clean and take in the men who took the jobs during our strike and now have them. The Railway Carmen's convention already has gone on record for such action."

### Birmingham Union Demands Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 28. — Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Local Union No. 4, at its last regular meeting, adopted a resolution condemning the attempt to railroad Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair in Massachusetts and demanding the governor free these two Italian workers.



This beautiful bust of LENIN, with each 500 points, stands 9 inches high. In beautiful ivory finish—is the work of the noted young proletarian sculptor, A. PICCOLI.

## FORWARD FOLLOWS MILSTEIN IN DISCOVERING THAT THE T. U. E. L. HAS AN OFFICE WITH A DOORWAY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

In the Forward of June 24, a certain Seskind ran a lurid story of a supposed "secret" meeting of fur workers in the Trade Union Educational League, and making wild charges against the left wing in general and myself in particular. The whole yarn is a tissue of misrepresentations, typical of the bankruptcy of the right wing leadership in the Chicago needle trades unions for whom Seskind is a spokesman.

Seskind, in his manufactured story, carefully ignores the real state of affairs in the local Furriers' Union. The business agent is Milstein. He is a typical reactionary. So much so that even the present international president, Schachtman, who is himself anything but progressive, was compelled to support the organization of the present progressive group in the Chicago Furriers' Union a year or so ago to oust Milstein, whom he at that time denounced.

### Courting Trouble.

Now Milstein is standing before a new election in the union. His plan is to arbitrarily eliminate the opposition. He is proceeding to do this with methods popularized by Kaufman in New York, to the latter's undoing. He has set up a little reign of terror in the union, marked with removals of left wingers from office, the placing of others on "probation," sluggings, etc. He wants to so cripple the progressives that they cannot put up a ticket against him in the coming election. He worries little about the interests of the organization meanwhile.

The natural result of Milstein's tactics, a further example of which was to have an employer representing the union in negotiation with other employers, was to develop a militant opposition. The membership are in protest against Milstein's policy. Now comes the "secret" meeting, which Seskind talks about. This did not happen.

We, in the T. U. E. L. office, one day recently, were surprised at the sudden appearance of Milstein and a

gang of his followers. It being after work hours, there were a number of union men of various trades in the office, some needle workers among them. The doors of the office were open and Milstein came in as might anyone having business there.

### Left by Request.

He and his crowd were quite evidently bent on being "rough." But, after seeing their reception, they deemed that this might not be altogether profitable. They considered discretion the better part of valor, and withdrew by request. This is the story of the "secret" meeting. The way Seskind twists and distorts it indicates the extent to which the bureaucracy is hard put to find arguments against the left wing in the Furriers' Union.

Seskind makes a number of sneering allusions that the left wing is injuring the union in the coming strike. Such slanders do not merit a detailed reply. Suffice to say that in the struggle now before the union the left wing does its duty to the utmost. It is Milstein and his crowd, with their stupid persecution of the left wing and the denial to them of membership in all of the strike committees, who are weakening the morale of the union.

The strike of the New York Furriers shows how the left wing leads a struggle. The left wing in Chicago will make the same kind of a fight, in spite of the opposition of Milstein. The latter should study carefully what happened to Kaufman. Then he would realize the natural result of his own policies.

## PROGRESSIVE CARPENTERS WILL APPEAL JENSEN'S CLAIM TO BE PRESIDENT; TO PROBE No. 1786

When the Chicago Carpenters' District Council met last Friday night, the tabulation committee's report showed that Harry Jensen was re-elected president of the council by 109 votes over Fred Bobzin, his progressive opponent. As was expected by the progressives, neither Local 1128 or 1786 were counted in the returns.

If La Grange's 1128 had been counted, Jensen would have lost by seven votes. If Local 1786 had been counted, he would have lost to Bobzin by 250 more votes. Naturally, since Jensen controlled the tabulation committee, these locals were not counted.

### Committee Will Investigate.

A motion was made to elect a committee to investigate the disappearance of the ballots from Local 1786. This motion carried after stories were told of a mysterious person who called himself John McCormick, whom the local secretary is reported to have said came to his office the day after the election and asked for and obtained the ballots.

President Novak of Local 1786, declared that he, personally, had told the secretary to abide by the law and mail the ballots in, but it appeared the secretary had acted irregularly, and given them to the mysterious stranger, who disappeared with the ballots. The other delegates were surprised at President Novak, who voted to accept the tabulation committee's report, which shut his local's vote out and thus defeated its members' wishes.

### Gavel Rule.

A motion was made by the progressives to hold up action on the report until the committee to investigate the vanishing votes of Local 1786 would report. But Jensen ruled all such things out of order, and stated that any appeal would have to be taken to the general president, Hutcheson. So the machine carried the acceptance of the tabulation committee's report certifying Jensen's election, Jensen winning in the council by 55 to 55 votes.

In the discussion of the election, affidavits were presented by watchers showing irregularities in Locals 58 and 272. A recount was asked on that Jensen, of course, had some counter charges against Local 1784 and others. John Steffen, Jensen's leader in the tabulation committee, rather opened the bag for the cat when he said they ignored the irregularities in Local 1784 "because they wouldn't change the results of the election."

### Bobzin to Appeal.

The progressives pointed out many places of peculiar election management. In Local 504, where last year the vote went against Jensen by four to one, the business agent had worked so well that Jensen got it this year by a narrow but sufficient margin. The council meeting was all prepared to overrule the progressives and Jensen worked his gavel to uphold his office. He would not even hear an appeal unless "in writing." The progressives, however, are still organized and as determined as ever. Their candidate against Jensen, Fred Bobzin, notified Jensen of an appeal.

Will share apartment. Modern. \$15. 18 Forest E. Apt. C. 6. Detroit, Mich.

## CONFERENCE OF STUDENTS ENDS; 'RACE' WAS TOPIC

### Getting Ready for Next Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 28. — The fourth annual student conference, sponsored by a number of liberal student organizations, has ended its four-day session held at the Bowen Country Club near here.

The conference was devoted to the consideration of the problem of racial antagonism and discrimination under the formal title "World Shitboleth Race." The racial question was covered from the standpoint of the natives of India, Africa, China and the American Negro. Reports were given by members of the various races in connection with their special problems.

### Groups Taking Part.

The organizations taking part in the conference were The Liberal Club of the University of Chicago, the Interracial Discussion Group, the Chinese Student Club, the Interracial Students' Association and the Fellowship of the Youth for Peace of the University of Chicago.

The conference seemed to suffer from lack of competent organization and this is to be regretted inasmuch as such conferences can be of great aid in stimulating that among college students along lines differing radically from orthodox educational methods.

### A Field For Such Conferences.

The very perceptible resentment against compulsory military training in the colleges and schools, the skepticism which is developing among various elements of the student population relative to the social value of the tendency towards regimentation of students, and indications that with the proper preparation such conferences can be made to play an important part in shaping college opinion and promoting a healthy spirit of inquiry.

Preparations for the fifth annual conference were the subject of discussion at the last session after the conclusion of reports and discussion under the general heading of "Imperialism and Race Exploitation," the last item on the order of business.

William F. Dunne spoke on "The Communist Solution of Race Problems" on the last day of the conference.

## CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 16 AIDS PASSAIC STRIKERS

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 unanimously voted to give the Passaic strikers its constitutional limit of \$50 at its last meeting, and that at the next meeting a motion for \$500 is to be presented. The Typographical Union also decided to send two delegates to the Passaic strike relief conference that is to be held Thursday night, July 8.

## CHICAGO NEGRO MEET DISCUSSES ROLE OF PRESS

### Worker Shows Need to Discuss Labor Problems

The conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Pilgrim Baptist church, 33rd and Indiana Ave., gave considerable time to a discussion of how to improve the "Crisis" and increase its circulation.

### Need For Propaganda.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the "Crisis," delivered a short address, pointing out the need for carrying on propaganda and for getting the organ of the association into the hands of the greatest number of people possible.

Following DuBois, Mrs. F. P. Brown of Chicago, traced the history of the "Crisis" from the time its circulation was 10 to the 2,000 of today.

### Visit Trade Unions.

Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook of Kansas City spoke on the distribution of the "Crisis" and pointed out that it was necessary not only to place copies of the "Crisis" in the public libraries, clubs and other such places but that it was highly important to get the organ before the labor unions. She, as the Kansas City agent of the monthly magazine, pointed out the need to visit trade unions and get them to subscribe for the "Crisis."

James W. Ford, representative of the American Negro Labor Congress, gave a short and well-received talk, pointing out that as the Negro workers comprise 98 per cent of the Negro population that it was necessary to get the "Crisis" to these workers.

### Deal with Workers' Life.

He pointed out that not only must it be brought to the workers, but that the "Crisis," editorially and factually, carry details and descriptions of the conditions that the Negro workers must work under in the stockyards, the steel mills, the garment shops, textile mills and other industries. He pointed out that the conditions under which the Negro workers are forced to labor are of the worst and that if the "Crisis" dealt with the problems of these workers the "Crisis" would find ready and willing subscribers.

Mr. Robert J. Seligman, publicity director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, then told of the need to carry on agitation work and of the tasks before the association to get their stories into the press.

DuBois ended the session with a summary of the various topics discussed.

Oscar De Priest, well-known Chicago Negro broker and republican party politician on Chicago's south side, advocated the policy of non-partisan voting in elections at the Monday afternoon session.

De Priest urged the Negro to follow a policy similar to that of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. In his speech, he made no mention of the similarity between what he called his idea and that of Gompers.

He then described the failure of the Dyer anti-lynching bill and declared that no man that obstructed its passage should receive a single black vote in the future elections.

His speech conveyed the idea that the appointment of colored politicians to office would be a solution of the Negro problem.

## Rousing Open Air Meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti Here

A rousing open air meeting in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti was held Sunday afternoon by the Chicago International Labor Defense at Clark and Newberry streets, with speakers J. A. Holman, A. S. Embree, Stanley J. Clark, John Loughman, and George Maurer as chairman.

Hundreds of workers crowded onto the platform and heard the story of the frame-up in Massachusetts. A collection of \$50 was taken up after John Loughman, who is a popular speaker at that corner, made an appeal. The meeting was an excellent demonstration against the continued threat of death held over Sacco and Vanzetti.

## Rochester Will Hold Sacco-Vanzetti Mass Meeting on Wednesday

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 28. — Local No. 202, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in conjunction with a Sacco and Vanzetti Conference Committee, will hold a big Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting Wednesday, June 30, at 8 p. m., at the Amalgamated Hall, 476 Clinton Avenue N.

### WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## Iowa Labor Must Turn Its Face Toward North Dakota and Minnesota

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THERE are two factors that might have caused the Coolidge administration to enact some sort of farm relief legislation to alleviate the grievous condition of land labor, especially in the corn and cotton belts. These are:

First: Fear that the failure to pass such legislation would react against the republican party in the fall elections and crush it in the 1928 presidential campaign.

Second: Realization that the bankruptcy of the farmers would injure the "prosperity" of great industry and high finance.

The refusal of the Coolidge administration to concede even to the legislative demands of the well-to-do farmers, who had the support of Vice-President Dawes, himself a Chicago banker, indicates that the politicians at the head of the government in Washington fear for neither the dominant power of the republican party nor the ability of the business interests they represent to continue producing enormous profits.

The national industrial conference board of New York issued a statement March 6, 1926, declaring that the farm failures had increased by more than 1,000 per cent from 1910 to 1924, while commercial failures remained about the same.

Richard B. Mellon, the Pittsburgh banker, brother of "Andy" Mellon, secretary of the treasury, declared that the existing higher prices for steel and other commodities and lower prices for agricultural products was at its height.

Hearst's writer of financial questions, George W. Hinman, declares that general prosperity no longer depends on agricultural prosperity. He holds up the general prosperity of the last five years as against the general agricultural depression.

Then there is Smith W. Brookhart, who recently won the republican senatorial nomination in Iowa, who concludes from the above that Wall Street considers "a farmer bankrupt of just as much value to them as a farmer prosperous."

The farmer prosperous means that he is getting more for his products, which means less profits for the landlords, food speculators and bankers, while bankruptcies and mortgage foreclosures give the profit vultures something to feed on and grow fat. No banker ever felt badly in his pocketbook thru foreclosing a mortgage on some rich farm. The tenant farmer can always be secured to take the place of the bankrupt farmer owner.

Brookhart claims that Iowa produces more from Mother Earth than any other spot of like size in the United States or in the world. He therefore draws the conclusion that "if the farmers got a fair exchange in value from transportation service and industrial products, her wealth increase would be greater than the average of the United States. But Mr. Hoover's (secretary of commerce) bulletins show that Iowa's wealth increase was only about 2 1/2 per cent at the time the whole country was increasing at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent."

Since Iowa is rich, she furnishes an excellent spot for the profiteers to feed on. The railroads, the banks and the privately owned industries are in business to make profits for themselves and not to enrich farm owners, or farm tenants. That is the reason that the Coolidge administration, which is

dominated by the great banking interests, is not interested in granting relief to the corn belt farmers. It takes care of its own.

The great profiteers, and their government agents are not afraid of "insurgents" as long as they continue to talk about getting a "fair deal" for the farmers from this profiteers' government. Brookhart argues that if the Iowa farmers got "a fair exchange in value for transportation, credit service and industrial products, her wealth increase would be greater than the average of the United States," and that they would be getting about \$300,000,000 more annually than is now coming into their pockets.

The great capitalists are not worried about old party politicians who talk about "fair deals" and "fair exchange," especially when they continue to remain within the ranks of the capitalists' parties. That is the greatest reason why the Coolidge administration can snap its fingers at the pleas of the Iowa farmers and not worry much about the elections. As long as there is no great independent political power of the workers and farmers darkening the horizon, all is sunshine for the plunderbund. It counts its own flow of profits with great and increasing satisfaction and sees no effective challenge against the government at Washington that protects its loot. It is in favor of the status quo.

The Iowa farmers need a powerful labor party to fight for their economic interests. Such a party must inevitably grow out of the present crisis, unless the farmers of that state continue to crawl on their bellies before the capitalist political powers that leer at them in their misery. The farmers of Iowa must follow in the footsteps of the city and land workers in Minnesota, who showed in the recent farmer-labor party primary in that state that they are fighting any attempt at old party domination of their independent political struggle. The city workers and wheat farmers of North Dakota similarly go to the polls in the state-wide primaries on Wednesday, June 30, to ballot, not for "the best man" in the republican party, nor "a good man" on the democratic side, but for the candidates chosen by the farmer-labor party because of their fitness to battle for the class interests of city and land labor in their state.

The plunderbund will start worrying when the workers begin to follow the advice of "The United Farmers to North Dakota voters for Wednesday's election when it says: "The workers and farmers of North Dakota have for a long time supported the republican party in the state. No headway in their fight against the capitalists who exploit them is possible by working thru this party. The time has come for the workers and farmers to support their own party and fight for farm relief within this party. The time has come for the workers and farmers of North Dakota to join forces with the workers and farmers of other states thru the building of a virile, national farmer-labor movement."

Capitalism's agents at Washington have slapped the corn belt farmers of Iowa in the face once more. Let Iowa labor turn its face toward Minnesota and North Dakota and learn the lesson of its failures.

## 3 Slovak Workers Are Arrested for Selling Their Paper at Hall

The Chicago local of the International Labor Defense reports the latest case of police interference with the sale of working class literature.

On Sunday, three Slovak workers were arrested for selling their labor daily, Rovnost Lodu, at a meeting at the Ashland Auditorium. When they appeared in court Monday morning, after having been released overnight on \$50 bail each, they asked for a jury trial and their hall was promptly raised to the ridiculous figure of \$400 each, and not having this sum available, they were sent into cells again. The I. L. D. attorney is working on the case, endeavoring to get these workers dismissed.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Country	Currency	Demand	Cables
Great Britain	pound		
sterling	4.86 3/16	4.86 11/16	
France	franc	2.89 1/2	2.90
Belgium	franc	2.87 1/2	2.88
Italy	lira	3.63	3.63 1/2
Sweden	krona	26.51	26.52
Norway	krona	21.95	21.96
Denmark	krona	26.49	26.50

On to Moscow!

## CARPENTERS OF PHILADELPHIA SHOW PROGRESS

### Members Lose Faith in Conservatives

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, June 28. — The elections recently held for officers of the district council, and especially the elections in Local 1073 proved that the progressive group in Philadelphia was a powerful factor. In Local 1073, in spite of the bitterly contested election in which the present administration, under the leadership of Sloan, made the wildest accusations against the progressives, the members of the local refused to be stampeded and again showed their confidence in the leadership of the progressive group by voting it into power.

For the progressive group this is a comeback. Barely a year ago the conservatives under Sloan's leadership wrested control of the local from the progressive administration by what is commonly called "strong man methods." This year these methods were futile. In spite of every attempt to elect the progressive tellers when the votes were counted, they failed, for the vote was overwhelming. Brother Sam Leckerman was elected chairman; Brother Eilman, vice-chairman; Brother Louis Caplan, business agent. Three delegates to the district council and a number of minor offices were also captured.

### Opposition Popular.

In the election of officers for the district council every anti-administration candidate polled a heavy vote. Brother Joe Baldessare, nominated by the progressive Italian Local 1060, running for business agent of the district council, polled almost 1,000 votes. This by the grace of the administration tellers. The candidates for president and other offices of the council received a much higher vote.

Most of the anti-administration candidates are members of Local 277, which is being reorganized now by one of Hutcheson's "reorganizers" for being out of step with the rest of the machine.

Of the 9,000 members of the Brotherhood, about 5,000 participated in the election and of that number fully 30 per cent were recorded by the administration tellers as being in opposition to the administration.

### Need Organization.

The council election should be a valuable lesson to the anti-administration forces in Philadelphia. Without a common program, without so much as a verbal understanding, without a campaign for the anti-administration ticket, one-third of those who voted expressed their disapproval with the present leadership of the council.

What is needed in Philadelphia is a broad progressive bloc, including every genuine anti-administration element, based on a program answering the immediate needs and demands of the thousands of carpenters.

## Fireworks Cause \$200,000 Fire in Gary, Indiana

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., June 28. — Efforts under way here to establish definitely the cause of Indiana's third and most disastrous fire originating in fireworks stocks for Independence Day celebration.

The fire here, starting in a \$5,000 stock of fireworks in the basement of the building, destroyed the famous "Tribe of K" stationary store, entailing a total loss of \$200,000.

Two previous fires in Indiana resulting from fireworks explosions were at Clinton and Noblesville, both of which were attributed to the sun's hot rays thru display windows exploding firecrackers.

## Chicago July 5th Picnic Committee to Meet Tonight

The Chicago Workers (Communist) Party July 5th Picnic committee meets in the district office headquarters, 19 South Lincoln St., tonight at 8 o'clock.

THIS WEEK

# ONLY

Is left for prizes and votes for the

## Trip to Moscow

Get at least one sub this week.

## Campaign Closes July 4

## POSTOFFICE RULES JULY ISSUE OF MASSES MAY GO THRU THE MAILS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 28. — The July issue of the New Masses has been admitted to the mails and a new application for second class mailing privilege accepted according to New York postmaster J. J. Kiely.

Following announcement from the postoffice three weeks ago that the May issue and the June number which had already reached subscribers was unavailable, the New Masses was instructed that before its July issue could be placed in the mails it must be passed upon by the Washington authorities.

## Complete Recount of Republican Ballots Starts on July 7

County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki announced a complete recount of the republican ballots cast at the April 13 primaries would be ordered to start July 7. On that day, he said, ten teams will start counting all the ballots of the republican ticket.



## COSTLY VICTORY FOR ANTI-FARM RELIEF FORCES

Farmers Have Chance to Get Even at Polls

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the decisive roll call that defeated the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill in the senate the Coolidge administration mobilized not merely the standpat senators who do not come up for election this year, but also the ones who do stand in danger of adverse verdict at the polls. Political managers for both the old parties looked upon this triumph of 45 votes against 39 as one of the most costly a republican regime ever secured. On that roll call the loss of the senate to the democrats appears definitely to be assured. Senators voting to kill the bill were: Bayard, Bingham, Borah, Broussard, Bruce, Butler, Coudens, Dale, Edge, Edwards, Ernst, Fernald, Fess, George, Gerry, Gillett, Glass, Goff, Hale, Harris, Harrison, Keyes, King, Lenroot, Metcalf, Moses, Pepper, Phipps, Ransdell, Reed of Missouri, Reed of Pennsylvania, Robinson of Arkansas, Sackett, Sheppard, Shortridge, Stephens, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Wadsworth, Walsh, Wheeler and Willis.

**Doomed Senators.** Pepper is already disposed of, but Butler, Dale, Ernst, Lenroot, Shortridge, Moses, Wadsworth, Wheeler and Willis have battles on their hands. Their votes against the only measure of farm relief which had any chance of enactment will be used against them by the organized and distressed farmers.

The fact that a group of constitutional lawyers opposed the measure on the ground that agriculture should not be granted a special privilege similar to the high protective tariff granted to manufacturing industries, does not explain the votes of these regular administration senators. Borah, Walsh, Reed of Missouri and various other lawyers were unwilling to invoke what they thought was a vicious method of relief; the administration bloc were unwilling to attempt to equalize economic conditions between farmers and manufacturers.

The unfavorable political effect of this roll call is likely to be registered most definitely against Ernst in Kentucky, Lenroot in Wisconsin, Wheeler in Maryland and Willis in Ohio. But it will also be felt by Butler in Massachusetts and Wadsworth in New York.

**Some Straddled.** It is to be noticed that Curtis of Kansas, floor leader, voted for the McNary bill, as did Jones of Washington, Means of Colorado, Harrell of Oklahoma, Cameron of Arizona and Watson and Robinson of Indiana, who are running this year. They come from farming states and defied the White House in order to save themselves from the wrath of the voters. Even had the bill been adopted by the senate, its passage was blocked by a hostile majority of 25 votes in the house, and by the certainty of a veto from Coolidge. Administration senators became alarmed late in the fight at the possibility that the house might reverse itself if the senate should pass the bill. Hence every pressure was exerted at the end of the debate to make the senate responsible for killing farm relief.

## Negro Students to Study Conditions in the Soviet Union

NEW YORK, June 28.—Thomas L. Dabney of Willynn, Va., correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, and C. Glenn Carrington of Richmond, Va., are the Negro members of a student delegation of 16 that are to study labor and economic conditions in the Soviet Union this summer. The trip is being arranged by the Society for Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia.

**To Sterilize Feeble-minded.** NEW ORLEANS, (FP)—The Louisiana senate by 25 to 11 authorizes the sterilization of the feeble-minded. The bill will probably be approved by the house of representatives and the governor.

## Western Paper Says DAILY WORKER Has Big News Stand Circulation

The following item is clipped from a Spokane newspaper, "Unbiased Opinions." It gives the Daily a boost in the matter of circulation that is much nearer to our hopes than our actual circulation. However, the rather modest figures given are perhaps correct and we are glad to know that we are being "sold out" on the northwest stands.

### BIG SELLER IN WEST.

What Eastern or Mid-Western daily paper enjoys the biggest news stand distribution throughout the Western and Pacific Coast states? It is not the Chicago Tribune, not the New York Times or World, not the Christian Science Monitor.

Many readers will be astonished to learn that the daily of widest news stand circulation is THE DAILY WORKER, of Chicago; the principal organ of the Workers Party of America.

This is a six-page paper that looks much like any other, but it carries no sport page, no society gossip, no hints on cookery. It circulates 150 papers daily in Seattle, 100 in Portland, 400 in Los Angeles, 125 in San Francisco, 75 in Butte, 50 in Oakland, 35 in Tacoma, 25 in Spokane, news-dealers in these cities reporting that they are generally "sold out." It is bought largely by lumberjacks, oil field workers, and other itinerant laborers.

## NATION DECLARES THE SOVIET UNION WON IN TILT WITH GREAT BRITAIN

NEW YORK CITY, June 28.—The current number (June 30 issue) of the Nation carries the following editorial concerning the clash between the Baldwin government and the workers of the Soviet Union: "The tory leaders of Great Britain certainly did not gain prestige by their tilt with the Soviet government over the 'red gold' sent to England to support the general strike. Since when has it been a crime for labor unions of one country to send strike relief to labor unions of another country?"

"French, German, and American labor funds were accepted by the striking British miners; 'the interference' of the Russian government in British affairs consisted in the dispatch of strike relief by the Central Council of the Russian Labor Federations to the British Trades Union Council.

"The British council refused the money and it was then given directly to the miners. If the general strike was an attempt at revolution, then J. H. Thomas and A. J. Cook are the gentlemen to be hanged. If it was not, then the government's protest against Russian money is cheap political blustering.

"In the exchange of notes on the subject the Russian government established a clear legal case for its policy. The 1921 trade agreement has not been violated. The British government was forced to climb down from its original position in a rather humiliating manner."

## SAMOYED TRIBES HOLD CONGRESS IN SOVIET UNION

100 Delegates Attend Meet in Telvisk

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The Samoyeds are a nomadic tribe inhabiting the Northern Tundra (frozen marshes) between the White Sea and the Yenisei River. Before the October revolution the Samoyeds led a semi-savage life. The Soviet regime gave the Samoyeds the first stimulus for self-activity. The Samoyeds are now in the midst of a tremendous cultural and social revival.

At the village of Telvisk in the district of Petchora in the province of Archangel the sixth conference of the Petchora Soviets was held, at which 100 delegates (including seven women) represented the Samoyed settlements. The conference decided to organize the two administrative councils in the regions of the Great and Little Tundras; to adopt the proposed plan of organizing a Samoyed court; to open a hospital; to include a course of reindeer raising in the school curriculum and organize permanent veterinary courses; to petition authorities for enjoining the large settled reindeer breeders from feeding their reindeer on the pastures reserved for hunters, and for prohibiting the trapping of white fox cubs, as well as for taking steps to prevent illegitimate methods of trapping the grown white foxes. It was decided to proceed to the organization of nurseries, experimental herds, and annual demonstrative exhibitions. They also decided to establish several co-operative points.

## Australian Building Trades Seek to Gain 40-Hour, 5-Day Week

SYDNEY, (FP)—Building trades unions in New South Wales are taking steps to bring about a 40-hour week, to be worked in 5 days. They are also working for a single union for all building workers.

**Barbers Organize.** SAVANNAH, Ga. (FP)—Unionism is slowly gaining in the south. The latest is the organizing of the leading barber shops of Savannah. The journeymen barbers have increased their membership to 30.

## GRAIN GAMBLING SCHOOL RUN BY SEC'Y JARDINE

Senate Investigation Resolution Passed

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Senator Caraway of Arkansas has had passed through the senate a resolution demanding an investigation of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and his connection with a so-called "Roundup School of Scientific Price Forecasting," a Chicago firm which advertises its ability to teach anyone how to speculate in grain futures.

The resolution as passed asks Secretary Jardine these questions:

1. When and for what lengths of time he has been connected with the said college?

2. Is it possible for the secretary of agriculture to scientifically or otherwise forecast the future markets of grain on the exchanges?

3. What information has the secretary of agriculture which will enable him to determine and forecast the prices of grain?

4. Whether this information, which he imparts secretly, came to him by reason of his official connection as secretary of agriculture with the grain exchanges?

5. Whether this information thus imparted is detrimental to the public good.

6. What compensation he received for such services.

**How To Beat The Game.** "Here is the secretary of agriculture lending his name and agreeing to be one of the faculty members of a school which is to teach its pupils to beat the market, the rules of which are made by the secretary of agriculture," said Senator Caraway.

"They want to show their pupils how they can succeed as gamblers. To inspire the confidence of their pupils they say that their school has the endorsement of the secretary of agriculture, 'who himself has been one of our instructors.'"

## Spanish Dictatorship Jails Constitutional Plotters Against It

PARIS, June 28.—About 200 men are imprisoned by order of Primo de Rivera, the Spanish dictator, for an attempt to stage a coup d'état by republican forces, chiefly, to overthrow the dictatorship and re-establish the constitutional rights "suspended" now for three years by De Rivera, according to reports coming from the strict Spanish censorship.

The attempt had not yet broken into action when the plot was discovered and the leaders jailed or placed under surveillance. Among those jailed are the former republican deputies Merello, Domingo, Barriovero and other political leaders of the so-called liberal school. It is understood that not only prominent civilians, but many army officers took part in the plot.

The army officers regard De Rivera with suspicion since his attempt to infringe on their junta rule of the army. The dean of the Spanish generals, Valeriano Weyler, is reported to have been deposed as chief of staff and ordered to stay within bounds of his estate on the Balearic Isles.

## Cleveland Jobless Have Hard Lot at Employment Office

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—I spent three hours at the city employment office and counted 643 able-bodied men going into the basement looking for any kind of labor at any price.

There was just one job to be given out and nearly 650 men to take it. The prize was coveted by one who appeared as strong as an ox. I tried to strike a conversation with him and was for a time unsuccessful.

He was to get four days hard labor at 40 cents an hour. He told me he had been to the employment office every day for 25 days.

There are two city officers on duty during employment hours to keep order and pick the workers. The city officers give orders in genuine Custer style. They are officious to a superlative degree.

## 20,000 Gallons of Beer to Be Dumped

DANVILLE, Ill., June 28.—Deputy marshals left today for New Athens, Ill., armed with orders from Judge Walter C. Lindley of the United States court for the destruction of 20,000 gallons of beer found together with a lot of malt and other ingredients in a raid upon the plant of the New Athens Brewery two weeks ago by federal prohibition agents from the St. Louis office.

## Tom Connors Is Refused New Trial

SACRAMENTO, Cal. (FP)—Tom Connors has been refused a new trial by the California supreme court. He must serve 5 years in San Quentin for having sent out appeals for repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, one of which happened to reach a man on the venire, but not on the jury, for a criminal syndicalism case.

## N. Y. LABOR TO UNITE FOR SACCO-VANZETTI AT JULY 9 CONFERENCE

A great gathering from all representative labor organizations in New York City is foreshadowed by the calling of a Sacco-Vanzetti conference on July 9. The provisional committee issuing the call is composed of prominent members of labor and radical organizations of the city. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is the secretary of the committee. The conference will occur at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 48th street, at 8 p. m. All labor organizations are invited to send delegates to aid the move to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

## FRISCO BOSSES SEEK TO BLOCK WORK ON SCHOOLS

Industrial Association Refuses Material

SAN FRANCISCO, (FP)—A new aid to the striking carpenters has been refused by the Industrial Association, that it is withholding materials from contractors building several new public schools, because these jobs are all-union.

The California building trades council will endeavor to secure material directly, as was done during the former strike.

Bail for all the strikers arrested on conspiracy charges has been reduced from \$500 to \$100. Up to date 65 men have been arrested. Police vacations and days off have been cancelled by the chief. The service of the first felony warrants was accompanied by a near-riot in the San Francisco hall of justice. Police Judge Lazarus has issued a warrant for the arrest of an open-shop Industrial Assn. guard accused of carrying concealed weapons. All the strikebreaking guards are heavily armed. The union attorneys will fight the felony charges against the strikers, and are endeavoring to have similar charges preferred against the strikebreakers and guards.

All officers of the carpenters Local 22 have been reelected.

## Buffalo L. L. D. to Hold Meeting Once Broken Up by Cops

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28.—The local International Labor Defense has arranged a second Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstration to be held in the Elwood Music Hall on July 7 at 8 p. m.

After the police had disrupted the first meeting, which was to have been held in the same place, and for which all arrangements had been made, the local International Labor Defense officials appeared before the city council and demanded to know the reasons for the use of the hall had been withdrawn. After a talk by Franklin P. Brill and some discussion by councilmen the hall was secured for the July 7 date. Plans are now being pushed to make this meeting larger and more successful than the previous one, whose audience numbered close to 800.

Arturo Giovannitti, famous labor poet of New York, will be the principal speaker; Eustace Reynolds, prominent local radical attorney; James Campbell, officer of the Molders' Union, and Franklin P. Brill, formerly a socialist candidate for mayor, will also speak.

## Women Are Active in Saghalin Soviets

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—There are 33 rural Soviets in Northern Saghalin. The natives comprise 16 per cent of the members of the Soviets, in which the women take quite a considerable part. There are 3,000 dessiatines of land under crops, and 4,000 dessiatines under pasture.

Eleven thousand roubles were assigned for the improvement of the soil. There is an electric power station and water works. There are 1,176 children being taught in the schools. Medical aid is furnished to the population by a Red Cross unit with seven physicians, who are carrying on extensive activity among the natives. In order to encourage the development of the fur trade, a nursery was organized with extremely rare specimens of dark-brown and silver-grey foxes.

## Australian Cost of Living Dogs Wages

SYDNEY, (FP)—Research investigations show that the exploitation of industrial workers in New South Wales is more vicious today than 10 years ago.

Nominal average annual wages (male and female workers) in manufacturing increased from \$55 in 1915 to \$95 in 1925, or 65%. As the cost of living increased about the same ratio, the real wage remained stationary. The total output per employee per annum increased 63% from 1915 to 1925. The margin for profits, expenses, etc., taken from the labor of each worker was 59% greater in 1925 than 10 years previously, though working hours were decreased from 46 per week in 1915 to 42 in 1925.

## CHICAGO SACCO CONFERENCE IS GROWING BIGGER

Next Meeting Set for Friday, July 9

The meeting of the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference will be held at 30 N. Wells street on July 9th at 8 p. m. New delegates will be present from Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union locals, Machinists' Union locals, Workmen's Circle branches, from Agricultural Workers' Union 110 and from the Anti-Fascist Alliance, making more than fifty organizations represented at the conference.

**Many Protests.** Reports indicate that scores of resolutions, letters and telegrams have been sent to the governor of Massachusetts from Chicago organizations urging a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. Considerable literature has been distributed and three mass meetings arranged in different parts of Chicago.

The following have been added to the executive committee of the conference: Bro. John Wuerfel of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, E. C. Wentworth, Duane Swift of the Bank Employees' Union, A. Presi of the Granite Cutters and L. Candelas.

**More Mass Meetings.** On Wednesday evening a mass meeting will be held in Melrose Park, Ravens Hall, 15th avenue and Lake street. On Saturday, July 5, a big mass meeting will be held for Pullman and South Chicago at Turner Hall, 200 E. Kensington avenue, with Brothers T. J. Vind, A. Presi and others as speakers.

## Workers' Delegations Prepare Visits Both to and from Soviets

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 8 (By Mail).—The Moscow committee of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union has sent an invitation to the working youth of the Ruhr district to send a delegation to Moscow. The letter of invitation declares that the Moscow organization of the Young Communist League considers it necessary to establish a close connection with various towns and provinces in the Soviet Union and the working youth of various districts in other countries for the purpose of a mutual study of their living conditions and that this invitation represents the first step in this direction.

A social democratic member of the International Transport Workers' Federation, Nose of Czechoslovakia, is at present staying in Moscow for the purpose of studying the activity of the Transport Workers' Union of the Soviet Union.

The elections for the delegation of the working youth of the Soviet Union which is to go to Austria have concluded. The broadly based conference of the working youth which were called for the purposes of selection and which were non-party, elected sixteen delegates, all actually workers in the factories, amongst them three young women workers. This Communist and non-party youth delegation represents seven of the most important industrial districts in the Soviet Union.

## Telegraphers May Strike to Enforce Union Recognition

TORONTO, (FP)—By 100 votes to 7 the newly organized Electrical Communication Workers of Canada gave discretionary power to strike to a committee of the union. The strike, if called, will protest against the refusal of the Canadian Natl. Telegraph Co. to recognize their desire for an international union instead of an international organization. The new union claims to represent 60% of the scheduled positions in the system. Henry Thornton of the government system says he is ready to recognize any organization enrolling a majority of the employees. But the company insists that each signature be obtained over again and in the presence of a company official. The union objects to this thinly veiled intimidation.

## Workers' Sports



## Oakland Carmen Organize Sports

(Special To The Daily Worker) OAKLAND, Calif.—The growth of the labor movement's interest in building up a labor sports' movement is again demonstrated by the setting up of an athletic department in the Carmen's Union here. The East Bay Labor Journal comments on this development as follows:

"This is a method whereby the union will gain a firmer grip upon the younger members and make its affairs more interesting to the older ones. 'We do not mean to imply that there is a lack of interest on the part of either younger or older members of Division 192. It would be hard to find a more staunch and loyal organization

## SCIENTISTS HYBRIDIZE APES AND MEN ON AFRICAN FARM IN ATTEMPT TO FIND MISSING LINK

NEW YORK, June 28.—What promises to be one of the most important scientific experiments of modern times is already under way at the reservation of the Pasteur Institute at Kindia, French West Africa, it was revealed yesterday by Howell S. England, Detroit lawyer and biologist, who is in New York after a southern debating tour under the auspices of the The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.

### Primitive Man.

The purpose of the experiments is to reproduce specimens of primitive man by hybridizing human beings with the various species of living anthropoids. Mr. England, the first to propose these hybridization experiments, secured the use of the large Kindia laboratories from Dr. A. Calmette of Paris, noted French biologist. Dr. Edwin E. Slosson of the science service, of Washington, D. C. is also co-operating with him in advancing the project.

### Soviets Approve \$10,000.

The statement issued by Mr. England at the Athelst headquarters explained that Dr. Elie Ivanoff of Moscow is already on the ground. "The Russian government has advanced \$10,000 for the undertaking," he said. "Within a short time, as support is forthcoming, I shall leave for Kindia to assist in conducting the experiments."

### Hybrids Can Be Produced.

"We are confident that hybrids can be produced, and, in the event we are successful, the question of the evolution of man will be established to the satisfaction of the most dogmatic anti-evolutionists. Orang-utans, chimpanzees, and gorillas will be employed, and possibly gibbons. My original idea was that only hybrids from the gorilla would prove fertile, and from these alone would it be possible to produce the complete chain of specimens from the perfect anthropoid to the perfect man."

### Make Anatomical Study.

"Dr. F. G. Cruikshank of London, however, author of 'The Mongol in Our Midst,' who has made a minute anatomical study of the three larger

anthropoids, is convinced that, if the orang be hybridized with the yellow race, the gorilla with the black race, and the chimpanzee with the white race, all three hybrids will prove fertile and reproduce themselves.

"In his opinion each species of anthropoid is more closely related to its corresponding human type than it is to either of the other anthropoids."

**Chimpanzee.** "In other words, Dr. Cruikshank believes that the chimpanzee has a closer relationship to the white race than to the gorilla or the orang."

"The gibbon he considers has its corresponding human type in the more brachycephalic peoples of Europe. We shall proceed along these lines, as I am now in complete accord with Dr. Cruikshank's views."

### Many Species Crossed.

"Dr. Ivanoff has been most successful in artificial fecundations, and has crossed many species of animals. Kindia is the natural habitat of the gorilla and chimpanzee. It is also suitable for the orang and gibbons, and the climate is such that white scientists can live there without danger of contracting tropical diseases."

### Kindia Reservation.

"The Kindia reservation comprises several thousand acres and is supported by an annual appropriation of 20,000 francs by the French government. Free use of the laboratories and grounds has been extended to us, but it will require a fund of \$100,000 to carry out the work."

### Funds Sought.

"The French government having borne the initial cost, several prominent American patrons of science have become interested."

## BLOSSOM KILLS TRUDE APPEAL FOR RECOUNT

Disclaims Jurisdiction of Vote Fraud Cases

Judge Daniel P. Trude's contest of the nomination of the State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, henchman Joseph P. Savage for county judge was thrown out of court by Judge Jesse Blossom. Trude in his contest declared that Crowe used the force at his command in the state's attorney's office and Chicago and Cicero gunmen to terrorize and stuff ballot boxes at the April 13 primary.

The Crowe gang has attempted in various ways to forestall the exposure of their methods. They sought to do so by having a secret grand jury quiz started with Special State's Attorney McDonald, vice-president of the Foreman Trust and Savings Bank and sympathetic to Crowe, at its head.

In order to kill Trude's fight in the courts for a recount, the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson machine appealed to the executive committee of the superior court to take the case away from Judge William McKinley, who is fighting the Crowe faction, and give it to someone that favored the Crowe faction.

The case was finally transferred to Judge Jesse Holcomb. Holcomb in throwing out the appeal for a recount declared that his court had no jurisdiction over election, recount and fraud cases. He declared his ruling final thus blocking any attempt of the Deeneen-Lundin-Small machine, of which Trude is a part, to expose their opponents in the courts.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS SEEK WAGE INCREASE

Carry on Separate Negotiations

CLEVELAND, (FP)—For the first time in 15 years the two engine service brotherhoods will face employment in separate conferences. Negotiations to present a joint wage demand to the railroads broke down over the differential between the pay of the engineers and the firemen. The firemen, claiming the postwar use of fewer but heavier engines has practically doubled the time they must serve before promotion to the throttle, will seek a proportionately larger increase than the engineers. The engineer committee, however, insisted that firemen are in some measure apprentices and that existing wage differentials between the two crafts are justified.

The engineers and firemen concluded the expiring wage and service pact in 1912 in the Chicago joint agreement. Developments are expected to make strong contingents in both brotherhoods press amalgamation demands.

The fight for increased wages for 600,000 members of the Big Four brotherhoods proceeds on three fronts. The conductor-trainmen demands have gone past the direct negotiation stage and will soon be placed before Coolidge's new mediation board.

SEND IN A SUB!



MARX AND ENGELS on "REVOLUTION IN AMERICA" By Heinz Neuman

One of the most important little numbers of the Little Red Library written by one of the leaders of the German Communist movement. The views of Marx and Engels on American labor, written fifty years ago, remain of great value to workers today.

10 Cents Each Twelve Copies for One Dollar.

Read also PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM The original draft of the Communist Manifesto—10 cents



# Workers (Communist) Party

## BUILD THE PARTY BY BUILDING THE DAILY WORKER CIRCULATION

By JACK STACHEL.

The starting point of all our activities, the first practical step towards creating the organization we desire (Bolshevik Party) and the factor which will enable us constantly to develop, to broaden and deepen that organization, is the creation of a national political newspaper—Lenin.

The above is a quotation from Lenin's "WHERE TO BEGIN?" These are also the opening words of LENIN ON ORGANIZATION just published by The DAILY WORKER Publishing Company. This shows how much importance Lenin and the Communist International attach to the building up of our party press. We must begin with the creation and development of a national newspaper in order to build the party says Comrade Lenin, and yet there are still far too many comrades who are otherwise very active in the party, and who do not realize the importance of building up the circulation of The DAILY WORKER. The proof of this is that although the results of The DAILY WORKER drive in the NEW YORK District are fair, less than 20% of the comrades have participated in the drive to any extent. The reason

for this is that many of us do not know WHERE TO BEGIN.

On Friday, June 25 a special meeting of the District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers (Communist) League, the Section and Sub-Section Organizers was held in our District and a resolution adopted that all these leading comrades that have not handed in at least one sub do so before Monday. I feel certain that everyone of these comrades present will fulfill the pledge in time. Now it is up to every member of the District to get on the job during remaining week of the drive and secure at least one sub. If this is done we will have taken a tremendous step forward in the building up of our party. THIS CAN BE DONE AND MUST BE DONE.

There is not a member of the party who if he knew that the life of The DAILY WORKER depended on him would not give a week's wages. The DAILY WORKER is in danger and must have the support of every member and sympathizer. Less is being asked of every member than he would do if he knew the exact state of affairs. GIVE YOUR ANSWER WITH A SUB THIS WEEK.

## NEW YORK PREPARES FOR A VIGOROUS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party is preparing for vigorous participation of each one of its members in the membership drive which is being launched nationally by the party.

The drive starts July 4th and continues to the end of October. A special drive committee has been elected, which is to be in charge of this drive. Each section, sub-section and nucleus is also to have a drive committee.

All names of sympathizers and friends of the party will be canvassed for membership.

All meetings, rallies, picnics, etc., will be utilized and an appeal made for party members. Open air meetings will be held by street and shop nuclei as a means for getting members.

Great efforts will be made to win back those members who dropped out of the party during reorganization.

Special concentration weeks are going to be arranged, such as a Brownsville week, a Bronx week, New Jersey week, etc., as well as Needle Trades week, Printing and Allied Trades week. Of course, the activity in the direction of other trades and places will be carried on simultaneously, but special attention will be paid to those industries and localities during each of their "weeks."

The comrades in New York district are also working out a plan of "rewards" or prizes to the units securing the most members, and there are promises for a lively drive in this district which should bring the party great concrete organizational results.

## WORKERS PARTY FOURTH OF JULY MASS MEETINGS

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut—There will be a mass encampment at a beautiful spot on Long Island. Jay Lovestone will speak on July 4 and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, on July 5.

Boston, Mass., July 4.—Boston Commons, Bertram D. Wolfe, Utica, N. Y., July 3.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 4.—Rudolph Katz.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 5.—Herbert Benjamin.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 5.—S. Essman.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 3.—J. Louis Engdahl.

Baltimore, July 2.—J. Louis Engdahl.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5.—Robert Minor, at Gajdas Farm, Cheswick, Pa.

McKeesport, Pa., July 4.—Robert Minor.

Erie, Pa., July 4.—Herbert Benjamin.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 4.—Ben Gitlow.

Akron, Ohio, July 5.—4:30 p. m. Ben Gitlow.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 5.—Ben Gitlow.

Chisholm, Minn., July 2, Finnish Opera House, Wm. Z. Foster.

Superior, Wis., July 2.—7:30 p. m. Workers' Hall, Wm. Z. Foster.

Duluth, Minn., July 3.—8:30 p. m. William Z. Foster.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 2.—Stanley J. Clark.

Detroit, Mich., July 4.—Stanley J. Clark.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—C. E. Ruthenberg.

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—C. E. Ruthenberg.

Los Angeles Holds Membership Meeting on Wednesday Night

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 28.—The sub-district executive committee of Southern California is arranging a membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party to hear the report of Wm. Schneiderman of the plenum convention held in Chicago to be held Wednesday evening, June 30 at headquarters, 307 West First St. Every member must attend.

Today's action means that farm legislation will be considered again Monday, following final action on the Reed measure, which would extend the time limit on rehabilitation of world war veterans. Farm bloc leaders agreed to this maneuver, as did the advocates of the Fess bill.

Farm Bills Defeated.

The farm relief proposals were laid aside, however, by unanimous vote, to permit consideration of the Reed bill, amending the world war veterans' act. It was this same bill which Watson yesterday moved to take up while abandoning the farm bills.

Today's action means that farm legislation will be considered again Monday, following final action on the Reed measure, which would extend the time limit on rehabilitation of world war veterans. Farm bloc leaders agreed to this maneuver, as did the advocates of the Fess bill.

Farm Bloc Opposed.

The farm bloc served notice on both republican and democratic leaders that it would oppose all other forms of relief on the ground that they are not desired by the farmers. This warning was given particularly to the advocates of the Fess plan, despite its endorsement by the president.

Congress Approaches Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Congress approaching adjournment today split into warring factions, all engaged in a scramble to obtain action on favored bits of legislation.

The high spots of the final period are the rebellion of the farm bloc against the White House over the issues of agricultural legislation, and the threatened filibuster against the rivers and harbors bill.

A vote probably will be forthcoming in the farm fight tomorrow or Wednesday, with the republican middle west almost solidly opposing President Coolidge's recommendation that the Fess bill, providing loans for co-operative marketing organizations, be passed. The farm bloc, bitter over the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill, has decreed the death of what its leaders call "half-way" legislation.

River Bill Fight.

A spectacular fight over the rivers and harbors bill is in prospect for the final hours, with party lines shattered. The fight for enactment of the bill is to be led by the Illinois representatives, supported by other sectional representatives who will benefit by its terms. Opposed to them are the Great Lakes states representatives, who charge that the bill contains a joker which "legalizes Chicago's theft of lake Michigan water."

Brush Fire Gets Dangerous.

REDDING, Cal., June 28.—A brush and grass fire which has been burning five miles west of Redding for the past three days today had reached alarming proportions. Several farm homes narrowly escaped destruction and several families fled for safety. Buildings at the old Potosi mine were destroyed.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

## Gary Workers!

The DAILY WORKER is on sale at the Workers Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway. Step over for a copy—you'll find YOUR paper there every day.

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Turn in a subscription and be sure of getting it always.

## SENATE TO VOTE ON RELIEF BILL TOUTED BY CAL

### Farm Bloc to Allow Vote on Fess Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Coolidge got a concession from the farm bloc today when its members agreed to allow the administration's \$100,000,000 co-operative marketing bill to come to a vote before adjournment.

A vote on the bill will be possible because Senator Watson, republican, of Indiana, upon solicitation of the farm bloc, agreed to withdraw his motion to lay aside farm relief legislation for this session. Watson had been determined to press his motion because of the defeat of the Dawes-McNary-Haugen bill, supported by the west.

Coolidge Statement.

In a formal statement yesterday, President Coolidge urged congress to pass the co-operative bill, which is known in the senate as the Fess amendment. It would provide \$100,000,000 for loans to co-operatives to market crops.

Farm Bills Defeated.

The farm relief proposals were laid aside, however, by unanimous vote, to permit consideration of the Reed bill, amending the world war veterans' act. It was this same bill which Watson yesterday moved to take up while abandoning the farm bills.

Today's action means that farm legislation will be considered again Monday, following final action on the Reed measure, which would extend the time limit on rehabilitation of world war veterans. Farm bloc leaders agreed to this maneuver, as did the advocates of the Fess bill.

Farm Bloc Opposed.

The farm bloc served notice on both republican and democratic leaders that it would oppose all other forms of relief on the ground that they are not desired by the farmers. This warning was given particularly to the advocates of the Fess plan, despite its endorsement by the president.

Congress Approaches Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Congress approaching adjournment today split into warring factions, all engaged in a scramble to obtain action on favored bits of legislation.

The high spots of the final period are the rebellion of the farm bloc against the White House over the issues of agricultural legislation, and the threatened filibuster against the rivers and harbors bill.

A vote probably will be forthcoming in the farm fight tomorrow or Wednesday, with the republican middle west almost solidly opposing President Coolidge's recommendation that the Fess bill, providing loans for co-operative marketing organizations, be passed. The farm bloc, bitter over the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill, has decreed the death of what its leaders call "half-way" legislation.

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## PASTORS' MEET CONDEMNS THE PRESENT SYSTEM

### Ministers Show Power of Wealthy Donors

By CARL HAESLER.

EVANSTON, Ill. (FP).—Just where an investment loses the odor of sanctity and takes on a diabolic stench could not be determined by the national 3-day conference on the preacher and the economic order held in Evanston by the Methodist Federation for Social Service. The gentlemen of the cloth more or less agreed in vague terms that "the present economic order, like war, is so sinful that we must reject it." But in concrete cases they were not so sure.

Securities vs. Golden Rule.

It was generally conceded that the church must look to safety first and be sure to get its interest and principal back. The gilt-edge security thus displaces the golden rule. Beyond that the church should keep away from shady investments but border line securities like the steel trust should be bought because it is better that socially-minded stockholders like church boards should have a voice in corporations like those presided over by the eminent Methodist, Elbert Gary. And if the church doesn't itself accept and invest funds, then less socially useful agencies will do so, the Rev. F. Ernest Johnson pointed out.

Predicts End of Private Property.

"The future belongs to the Communists," chimed in Rev. Ray Allen of Rochester, N. Y., who said that when the people get ready they will tax all private property out of existence by imposing 100% levies first on incomes and then on principal.

Endowments are a good thing, bishop Francis McConnell, the chairman, said in passing, because they give the church a chance to waste money on social experiments instead of having to be eternally careful with every nickel. "Give me all the tainted money you wish," he said, "and I'll turn it right over to the Methodist Federation for Social Service."

"The trouble with tainted money," replied Secy. Harry Ward of the federation, "is that no matter how well you use it you can never completely wash out the social harm caused by the way it was made. We will put it to socially revolutionary purposes, but that is one reason so little tainted money comes our way."

Favor Pooling Wages.

The conference was attended by more than 100 preachers from all parts of the country, not excluding the south. Besides discussing capitalism it considered the preacher's relation to it as preacher, as individual, as part of the church institution and therefore as in part employer and investor. Propositions for pooling wages so that rich parishes would help to support pastors in poor ones, were favorably approached.

Very frank recognition of the preponderant power of wealth in determining church utterances was made. Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr of Detroit, not a Methodist but an invited speaker, declared that every man taking the pulpit in a rich church fools himself into believing it gives him a wider social opportunity. The rich control, he said, but in a gentlemanly way. The best way for a pastor to keep his freedom in a rich church is to refuse wage increases, he advised, adding that the rich had discovered the most painless way of getting uncomfortable utterances modified was to keep on giving wage boosts.

Harry Ward, who is a professor at Union Theological seminary in New York, closed the conference with remarks favoring a minimum income and a maximum also. This should apply not only to teachers and many workers as now, but to preachers and ultimately to business men also, he said, as has been done in Russia.

"Capitalism is a good economic system during expanding markets," Ward wound up. "But with the world industrialized, capitalism breaks down and cooperation and communism will replace it." The capitalist order, he maintained, rests on getting ahead of the other fellow and concentrates on grabbing wealth and thus is unchristian in both respects.

Cleveland Painters

Call Off Strike and Trust to Arbitration

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—The strike of the painters which has been going on since March 1 has been declared off. A conference has been held between the representatives of the painters and of the contractors' association, and it was agreed that the men shall return to work at once, while the question of wages is being arbitrated.

On March 1 the men struck for an increase of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37 1/2 an hour. All building operations were tied up, but little by little the independent contractors signed up on the new terms, including the 5-day week, which was one of the demands. The five-day week will not be mentioned in the arbitration, the union apparently giving up the demand. How this will affect the contractors who have made the concession has not been stated.

## New York and the United Labor Ticket

ARTICLE IX.

### Teachers and the Labor Party.

By D. BENJAMIN.

TEACHERS in New York City are now obtaining in real wages 70 cents for every dollar earned before the war. As a result of the increased cost of living the 25,000 New York teachers in about 60 organizations united to wage a campaign for higher salaries to restore the pre-war purchasing power of their earnings.

The unity of opinion of the teachers was strikingly demonstrated in the fact that 500 teachers went to Albany in the spring of 1925 to prove to the "popular" leader of the democratic party, Governor Smith, that all the teachers wanted immediate action. Very little argument was offered against the justice of their claim.

Yet Smith, who had found it possible to finance the breaking of the streetcar men's strike in Buffalo with state police, could not find the money to restore 85 per cent of their pre-war wages to the teachers, and so vetoed a bill which meant an increase of only \$25 a year on the minimum and \$225 on the maximum to most of the teachers.

GOVERNOR SMITH sent them to the city government. There another democrat, a co-worker and friend of Hearst, John Hylan, met the teachers' requests with another refusal. The board of superintendents, the guardians of the city government in the educational field, proposed a counter-bill which gave practically nothing to the teachers and large increases to the supervisory forces. During all this time the republican party remained quiescent, putting up no real fight for the teachers, utilizing the situation, however, for their political advantage.

IN 1926 the teachers continued their campaign. Again they went to the state legislature and to the governor. This time they gained increased support. Citizens' committees, parents', women's and labor organizations sent representatives to Albany to plead for the teachers. Again the "friend of the people" vetoed the bill. Mayor Walker used all his influence to have the bill vetoed. When delegations of teachers visited him he was too "occupied with city business," while actually at the time of both visits he was occupied at ball games. Walker could find time to interview the Swedish crown prince and view the Kentucky Derby, but no time to attend a mass meeting called by 25,000 city teachers to which he was invited.

IN New York City, the city increased its assessed valuation and tax rate, but the money was not used for education, although in proportion of budget used for education it ranked 31st in cities of the United States. New York City is the wealthiest city in the country, yet in per capita pupil cost it ranks ninth. And even when the city was given last year by the state government, the money was not used for this purpose.

IT is not only in teachers' salaries that the democratic and republican parties demonstrate their indifference to the teachers' welfare. Through their appointed boards of education and superintendents they constantly make the conditions under which the teachers work more and more intolerable. The size of classes has been increased continually to such a point that the teacher becomes only a policeman to keep order. And this fact of large classes, 45 to 55 pupils, has resulted in vocational diseases that are a problem in the school system. Nervous breakdowns and throat troubles are becoming such a menace that the superintendents are beginning to worry about the health of their teachers.

IN addition to the teacher's duty as instructor of the children, she is becoming increasingly overburdened with clerical work; more and more statistical reports, psychological and intelligence tests, which mean a vast amount of clerical work in the finding of the children's intelligence quotients, numerous types of records and age and residence reports, health and attendance reports, etc.

TEACHERS have no security of tenure. After high school, normal school, passing examinations, observation and practice teaching, the teacher must serve three years on a temporary license. If she receives satisfactory ratings from her principal and supervisors, she gets a permanent license after that period. The fear of unsatisfactory rating means a docile, timid teacher afraid to assert her rights. Tammany in 1925, in an "economy campaign," cut down on evening school expenses, fired many evening school teachers who depend on evening school to make decent incomes and consolidated evening classes, making classes of 100 and over, with students standing in the overcrowded rooms.

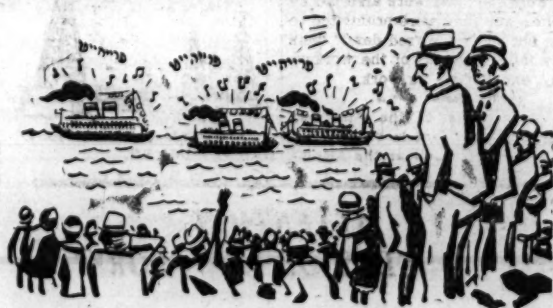
The insecurity of tenure of the evening school teacher can only be equalled by that of the substitute teacher who works by the day anywhere possible, for \$5.20 per day, who suffers from the school holidays, who is out of a job so often for lack of vacancy. But insecurity of tenure falls most on the thinking, independent teachers. Benj. Glassberg was expelled for telling the truth about Soviet Russia.

The Lusk laws were responsible for many persecutions. Both of the old parties are partners in these crimes. It was the democratic party that drove Glassberg out; it was the republican party that passed the Lusk laws; both parties carry out the educational policy of their class—the capitalists.

TEACHERS must learn the lesson that many other workers have already learned. They must organize and fight for the right to a decent standard of living and to a voice in the determination of their working conditions and the running of the school system. To run away from the profession as many dissatisfied teachers do is no solution; other fields of work are subject to the same autocracy. Nor can the individual teacher rebel against intolerable conditions; dismissal will follow. The only way out is organization. The beginnings of such organization already exist. The Teachers' Union should be supported by all teachers.

MOREOVER, the teachers, as employees of the city, must realize that the city and state governments, whether republican or democratic, have not considered the interests of the teachers. And both republican and democratic politicians obey the commands of their capitalist masters, the big corporations and real estate interests, who say: "Less taxes, more economy at the expense of education."

THE teachers must act together with their class, the class of labor. The organized labor movement helped the teachers at Albany; it is labor that will benefit from better schools and better and more satisfied teachers. The Teachers' Union, which has been in the vanguard of the teachers' movement, must take its place in support of the movement for a Labor Party. Side by side with the workers, the teachers will be able to get an answer to their many grievances, and be in a position to provide real education for the children.



SATURDAY, JULY 10, 2 P. M.

(Postponed from June 5th)

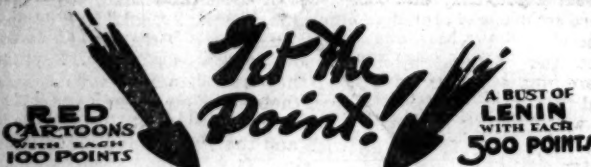
FIFTH FREIHEIT EXCURSION

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TICKETS \$1.10. All Tickets of June 5th Will Be Good on July 10th.

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## Only 1 More Week for Prizes!



RATES: A Year's Sub to The Daily Worker Outside of Chicago Per year \$4.00 Six months \$2.50 Three months \$2.00 In Chicago Per year \$3.00 Six months \$2.00 Three months \$1.50 Counts For One Hundred Points

## Sub Campaign Closes July 6

## FIRST Outing and Picnic

BY WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CLEVELAND

Sunday, July 4, 11 a. m.

MINONA PARK

GAMES—BALL GAME—DANCING—REFRESHMENTS

Speaker: BENJAMIN GITLOW.

Take West 14th Brooklyn or West 25th car and get off at car barn. Then take State Road car and get off at end of line. 3 minutes' walk to picnic grounds.

## SAN FRANCISCO-BAY CITIES PICNIC

Eastshore Park, Richmond

(Take Key Ferry and San Pablo Car)

July 4th, 1926

Speaking—Refreshments—Dancing—Games

ADMISSION 35c. Auspices of Workers (Communist) Party.



## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

### DETROIT WORKERS UNEMPLOYED BUT PROFITS INCREASE

#### Masses Idling in Streets Seeking Jobs

By M. A. S.  
(Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—The city of Detroit, the capital of "Tin Lizzies," is a sad place for workers to live in. It may be famous for its "tin cans," but it is rotten for the workers. There are tens of thousands of unemployed roaming the streets in the quest for a job. I was just passing thru the city when I tried to find out labor conditions here.

I went up to the city hall. They sent me to the basement, where some kind of an information bureau is supposed to function. When I asked about labor conditions in the city, nobody seemed to know what I was talking about. When I asked if there are many unemployed in the city, one bright fellow answered:

"Oh, that's what you mean! Why, go up to the city employment office at 17 Woodbridge East any morning, or to Clinton and Raynor, across from the county jail. You will see great mobs out there."

I went up to 17 Woodbridge street. It happens to be a police station. The big mob was there alright. At first I intended to go in and get some information, but when I noticed it was a police station, I decided not to go in. Since I was the guest "of the people of Illinois" in some Chicago police stations and in the Cook county jail I have kind of a dislike for police stations, so I didn't go in.

Passing the streets and the squares one can notice large groups of unemployed idling away their time. Even the wide stairs of the city hall itself are covered from all four sides of the building with unemployed workers.

I attempted to find out the reason for so much unemployment in such a "prosperous" time. I spoke to some workers of the Ford factories.

"You see," answered one worker, "we are now producing in five days what we used to produce in six days. The Ford factories are now working on a four-day basis per week. For the last three months we were working five days per week. They kept on speeding us up until we began to produce in five days what we used to produce in six days. Then they cut down one day and we are working only four days. They still keep on speeding us. Maybe they think we can do in four days as much as we used to do in six days."

This, of course, contributes only partially to the general unemployment here. The rest of the unemployment comes as a natural result of the boss' system of "equal opportunity," equal opportunity for all the unemployed to starve to death after producing too many cars in which the rich and the exploiters have the equal opportunity to ride around while the workers starve.

The Ford workers are beginning to wake up to the real state of affairs. They are publishing now a little four-page paper, called The Ford Worker. It is very popular with the workers and the bosses hate it, which is a sure sign of its effectiveness. The girls who were selling it at the gates of the Ford factories were arrested by the police, and they were prohibited to sell it. But this little "red devil" finds its way into the hands of the workers anyway, and it does its work.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out! Get a bundle to sell at the picnic!

### ATTENTION, WORKERS OF NEW YORK!

Just opened a new bargain store by the name "Popular" Men's, Women's and Children's Wear. Will sell below wholesale prices. Still further special reductions for workers presenting this advertisement.

REMEMBER: 236 E. 23RD ST.  
"THE POPULAR"

ERNEST ZELIOT.

### STATE and REVOLUTION

By LENIN

"The question of the relation of a proletarian revolution to the State," says our great leader, "is an urgent need of the day, being concerned with the elucidation for the masses of WHAT THEY WILL HAVE TO DO for their liberation from the yoke of capitalism in the very near future."

Lenin explains this question simply and beautifully in this booklet which is now a classic of Communist literature.

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JUNE ISSUE OUT!

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### WORKERS OUT OF A JOB TELL WHAT THEY THINK OF BOSSES, JOBS, PRESS AND THE NATION

By a Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—At the employers' association employment office some workers were waiting for a job, waiting from noon to 2 p. m. Discussing problems confronting the workers were the following: An Englishman, an Irishman, a Pole, a Jew and three Americans.

The Englishman said: "This is a bleedin' country!" He has three children. He is a metal finisher. The Irishman said: "I've worked all over. They're askin' too much." By trade a tool and die maker. A wife and two children.

The Pole said: "I don't like this country on more." — boss, he no good. He pay small wages and ask too much; ask all. The Pole has a wife and five children, no trade.

Two of the Americans talk, one a salesman and ex-adventurer. The other the same. The third American is a mechanic. All are married and have children.

"No salesmen wanted," says the first one. "You can't believe the papers only in the case of a department store or a small store. And they don't pay more than \$18 or \$20 a week. That ain't enough. I had experience at going looking for a real estate job. I saw two firms' names on the same window, one a real estate firm, the other a secret agency."

"I took the job, but I wasn't working real estate, but I was stationed to watch, so I found out I was signed up to secret work. That happened to me two or three times, one thru a box at an real estate salesman and an ad wanting an inspector. I found out there are a lot of fake ads for salesmen that I see so many of in the papers."

"I am tired of looking for a sales job. I'd like it better to work as janitor or factory help than be fooled into detective work. I'm tired of it. It's no good."

Tired of Being Spied On.  
The second American said the same. He was two years with Burns and Sterling and others. "I know better now. No more for me. I'm good haired of it, tired of it. It's no good."

The third American, after waiting two hours, said: "I guess I won't get a job. Come outside. Nothing doing today. It's tough. It's hard. I don't think I'll ever be the same as I used to be."

All of them left before the employment office opened.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

Read "OIL" by Upton Sinclair

Read it today and everyday in THE DAILY WORKER.

### 'HELL IN PASSAIC' PICTORIAL VIEW OF BIG STRIKE

PASSAIC, N. J., June 28.—(FP)—Vivid portrayal of the great textile strike in this vicinity is contained in a 48-page magazine-size brochure entitled "Hell in New Jersey," just issued by the General Relief Committee of the Textile Strikers, at 743 Main avenue. One hundred and twenty photographs of happenings in the strike area are reproduced by photogravure process on calendared paper.

For the first time in the history of labor struggles, it is said, the 16,000 textile workers have placed before interested workers and others a pictorial review of their situation, during the actual progress of a strike. The brochure sells for 25 cents. Proceeds will go toward feeding the needy families of those who are fighting for decent working and living conditions in Passaic, Garfield, Clinton and Lodi.

There are photographs of revolting police brutality as the camera caught the uniformed clubbers at work. Here is visual evidence of women, children and men being beaten by officers or drenched with fire hose in freezing weather; of children trampled under foot as their parade was broken up by the cops. Here are pictures of newspapermen taking photographs from armored cars and wearing metal helmets, after the cameras had been smashed by the police early in the strike.

Pictures of the other side of the conflict, the inspiring side, also are in the brochure. One sees strikers in mass demonstrations, reaffirming faith in Webster and other leaders; thousands on parade; long, twisting picket lines, braving snow and ice, gas bombs and machine guns. One sees the portrayal of relief activities as laborers throughout the country rallied by hundreds of thousands to help the unfortunates. Relief food stores, children's kitchens, the clothing stores, and picket-line lunch counters, are shown in operation.

### CHICAGO LABOR PLANS PASSAIC RELIEF JULY 8

Since January 25 textile workers now numbering 15,000 have been on strike in Passaic and neighboring New Jersey mill towns, fighting against a 10 per cent cut in their average wages of less than \$20 a week. They also demand recognition by the mill barons for their union. Chicago unions are responding to the strikers' appeals for assistance.

To help them in their double struggle against starvation wages and against starvation while on their long strike, the general relief committee, formed in Passaic, has sent organizers thru the country to enlist labor support. It was voted to raise a \$200,000 relief fund, half to be used solely for children of the strikers, to buy them milk, set up food stations and provide camps. Striker families have been evicted from the tenements where they used to live.

Indorsed by the United Hebrew Trades of Chicago a delegate conference from local unions and allied organizations will meet in Machinists Hall Thursday, July 8, at 8 p. m. at the call of the general relief committee to help the fund. Machinists, carpenters, needle trades and other crafts are sending delegates. Rebecca Grecht, organizer for the committee in Chicago and the surrounding cities, is in charge, with offices at room 303, 166 W. Washington street.

Trenton Meeting Broken Up.  
TRENTON, N. J., June 24.—A big Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting arranged for Sunday, June 24th here and extensively advertised was broken up by the police. Police tore down posters announcing the meeting and closed the hall.

### Soviet Union Plans for Cotton Growing

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 28.—The plan of the cultivation campaign worked out by the chief cotton committee provides for a total cultivated area of 764,495 dessiatines over the territory of the Soviet Union (of which 130,400 dessiatines are in Trans-Caucasia), and 634,095 dessiatines in Central Asia. 229,060 dessiatines are to be set aside for graded cotton plantations, according to the plan.

In order to carry out a campaign of seed-cleaning and treatment, the chief committee proposes to erect six new cotton-cleaning factories, comprising four 2-battery factories in Ferghana and two 1-battery factories in Trans-Caucasia.

### Trial of Martin Durkin Under Way

The actual trial of Martin J. Durkin, charged with killing the red-baiting federal agent, Edwin C. Shanahan, started in Judge Harry Miller's court. One thousand veniremen were called during a period of four weeks before a jury was impaneled.

### German Ship's Crew at Leningrad Wins a Strike in Three Days

MOSCOW, June 8.—(By Mail).—The strike which took place upon the German steamer Necker lying in Leningrad harbor ended after having lasted three days. The demands of the crew were completely granted, including a wage increase of 60% and a promise of the captain to take no measures against the strikers upon their return home. The Russian dockers supported the strikers.

Acting upon behalf of the International Transport Workers' Federation in Amsterdam, the secretary of the Transport Workers' Union of the Soviet Union, Atschanov, led the negotiations between the captain and the seamen.

### VAN SWERINGENS SEEK TO GRAB ILLINOIS ROAD

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Van Sweringens Brothers, Cleveland financiers, are angling for control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad with a view to incorporating it in their billion dollar Nickel Plate railroad merger.

Sweringens Seek Control.  
This belief was strengthened by Wall Street reports that the preferred stock of the road is being accumulated by interests said to be quietly working in behalf of the Van Sweringens. Members of the interstate commerce commission, who recently refused to sanction the Nickel Plate merger because of certain of its financial aspects, refused to comment on the report the Illinois road was to be included in the new merger the Van Sweringens are preparing to submit for approval.

Under the commission's tentative consolidation plan, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was placed with the Missouri Pacific group. Since that plan was announced the Pennsylvania system was said to have been looking over the road with a view of adding it to its big system.

Tap Rich Fields.  
The Chicago & Eastern Illinois operates 567 miles of road, tapping rich coal fields in Indiana. It reaches from Chicago to St. Louis and also serves Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Marion, Woodland, Pans, Thebes and Chaffee.

Having its own terminal in Chicago its acquisition by the Van Sweringens would enable the Nickel Plate to have a Chicago terminal, which it does not now own.

To Resubmit Plan.  
The recent conference of O. P. Van Sweringens with interstate commerce Commissioner Meyer, who conducted the hearings on the previous Nickel Plate merger, strengthened the belief here that the Van Sweringens are about ready to resubmit their consolidation plan for federal approval.

### A. F. of L. Furnishes Gompers Memorial in League Labor Office

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—A room furnished by the American Federation of Labor in memory of Samuel Gompers, will be a feature of the magnificent new permanent home of the international labor office at Geneva, Switzerland.

Purviewing of the American room was authorized by the executive council of the A. F. of L. in February, 1925, and President Green was directed to collect the necessary funds. Organized labor has made a generous response and the amount raised to date is approximately \$1,600.

Frank Farrington of the Illinois Mine Workers, and W. L. Hutcheson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who are this year's delegates to the British labor conference, will purchase and present the furnishings for the room. The room will be used for meetings of the labor group of the international labor office.

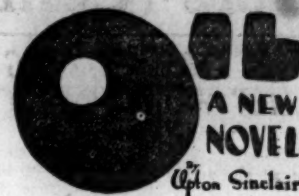
The new building stands on the shore of Lake Lemano on a beautiful site donated by the Swiss government, not far from the site selected for the future home of the league of nations, with which the labor office is affiliated. The building has been enriched by gifts from 20 governments, including magnificent tapestries, paintings and statuary.

### Amundsen Has Made Last Polar Flight

SEATTLE, Wash., June 28.—Captain Roald Amundsen will make no more polar exploration trips. His flight over the North Pole in the dirigible Norge will be the crowning achievement of his many years of polar trail blazing.

He made this announcement today as he prepared to depart for New York following his arrival here Sunday from Nome, Alaska, with the entire crew of the Norge.

It was also definitely announced that the Norge will not be reassembled in the United States. Amundsen said it would arrive in Seattle on the next boat and would be shipped thence to Italy for reassembling.



(Copyright, 1925, by Upton Sinclair)

### WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his young son, "Bunny," to Beach City. In the hotel they meet Ross's lease-hound, Ben Skutt, who has arranged for Ross to meet a group of property owners, whose land Ross is anxious to get because it contains oil. Skutt enters with Ross and the boy when the discord is at the highest point. He attempts to get them to sign a lease with Ross. Bunny is sitting near the window taking it all in. A boy appears at the window. He tells Bunny he is Paul Watkins and the lady of the house his aunt. He ran away from home, but he is afraid his aunt will send him back. Bunny sneaks Paul into the kitchen and Paul eats his fill. The two become fast friends. In the house, however, things go wrong. The meeting breaks up in a row and Dad and Ben Skutt come out disgusted. How- ever, Dad is drilling in nearby Prospect Hill. The roads are bad. Dad goes to see a local official. He makes arrangements for the roads to be quickly repaired and slips a roll of bills into Mr. Benziger's hand. As they go out, Bunny tells Dad about Paul, the run-away son of a family of "Holy Rollers." Several days later Bunny is playing in the "field" when he meets Mrs. Groaty. She tells him that Paul is in the new field. After three weeks of fast work the first drill begins "spudding in" on Mr. Bankside's leased land. "All aboard for China," the foreman says, and as the owners drink a sip of champagne in honor of "Ross-Bankside No. 1," the drill is already a half dozen feet under ground.

Meantime Dad would be spending the day at his little office down in the business part of the town. There he had a stenographer and a bookkeeper, and all the records of his various wells. There came people who wanted to offer him new leases, and hustling young salesmen to show him a wonderful new device in the way of an "underreamer," or to persuade him that wrought casing lasts longer than cast steel, or to explain the model of a new bit, that was making marvelous records in the Palomar field. Dad would see them all, for they might "have something," you never could be sure. But woe to the young man who hadn't got his figures just right; for Dad had copies of the "logs" of every one of his wells, and he would pull out the book, and show the embarrassed young man exactly what he had done at Lobos River with a Stubbs Fishtail number seven.

Then the postman would come, bringing reports from all the wells; and Dad would dictate letters and telegrams. Or perhaps the phone would ring—long distance calling Mr. Ross; and Dad would come home to lunch fuming—that fellow Impey over at Antelope had gone and broke his leg, letting a pipe fall on him; that chap with the black moustache, you remember? Bunny said, yes, he remembered: the one Dad had bawled out. "I fired him," said Dad; "and then I got sorry for his wife and children, and took him back. I found that fellow down on his knees, with his head stuck between the chain and the bull-wheel—and he knew we had no bleeder-valve on that engine! Just tryin' to get out a piece of rope, he said—and his fingers jammed up in there! What's the use a-tryin' to do anything for people that ain't got sense enough to take care of their own fingers, to say nothing of their heads? By golly, I don't see how they ever live long enough to grow black moustaches on their faces!" So Dad would fume—his favorite theme, the shiftlessness of the working-class whom he had to employ. Of course, he had a purpose; drilling is a dangerous business at best, and Bunny must know what he was doing when he went poking about under a derrick.

There came a telegram from Lobos River; Number Two was stuck. First, they had lost a set of tools, and then, while they were stringing up for the fishing job, a "rough-neck" had dropped a steel crowbar into the hole! They were down four thousand feet, and "fishing" is costly sport at that depth! Seemed like there was a jinx in that hole; they had "jammed" three times, and they were six weeks behind their schedule. Dad fretted, and he would call up the well every couple of hours all day, but nothing doing; they tried this device and that, and Dad "phoned them to try something else, but in vain. The hole caved in on them, and they had to clean out and fish ahead, run after run. They had caught the tools and jarred them out, but the crowbar was still down there, wedged fast.

The third evening, Dad said he guessed he'd have to run over to Lobos River; it was time to set a new casing anyhow, and he liked to oversee those cement fellows. Bunny jumped up, crying, "Take me, Dad!" And Dad said, "Sure thing!" Grandmother made her usual remark about Bunny's education going to pot; and Dad made his usual answer, that Bunny would have all his life to learn about poetry and history—now he was going to learn about oil, while he had his father to teach him. Aunt Emma tried to get Mr. Eaton to say something in defense of poetry and history, but the tutor kept a discreet silence—he knew who held the purse-strings in that family! Bunny understood that Mr. Eaton didn't mind about it; he was preparing a thesis that was to get him a master's degree, and he used his spare time quite contentedly, counting the feminine endings in certain of the pre-Elizabethan dramatists.

(To be continued.)

LABOR HERALD LIBRARY NO. 16

## RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926

By Wm. Z. Foster

25c



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## Where Do Union Slush Funds Come From?

Labor union officials who resent the fact that their names are dragged into investigations of the amount and disposition of the huge slush funds dispensed in the republican and democrat primaries should realize that their support of the candidates of the capitalist parties makes such incidents inevitable.

The debauchery of upper strata of the trade union movement by the republican and democrat parties is notorious. It is one of the outstanding facts of American life, and labor officials who, year after year, act as the spokesmen of one wing or another of the capitalist parties will have a hard time proving that alone, of all groups sharing the rich spoils, they virtuously refused reward.

It is unfortunate that the rank and file of the labor unions have such matters brought to their attention by men outside the labor movement, by senators who are using the investigations to discredit their rivals and boost into power representatives of some other section of the capitalist class.

The labor movement should clean house itself. It might begin by conducting an investigation of its own to establish the connection between the tremendous expenditures of candidates for offices in the union and the slush funds of the capitalist politicians who are supported by union officials.

In the United Mine Workers of America—of which both John Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district of the U. M. W. of A., are members—large sums are spent in both district and national elections by the administration forces.

Big squads of "organizers" always are sent into doubtful districts to swing them for the machine and the payrolls in machine strongholds are increased to keep them favorable.

The Lewis machine in the U. M. W. of A. conducts campaigns with an organization and a liberal expenditure of money which, when the number of voters involved is considered, rivals the campaigns in Pennsylvania and Illinois conducted by the capitalist parties.

Is there a connection between the fact that the Lewis machine supports the republican party and the fact that it expends thousands of dollars to keep itself in office?

Here is a matter of grave concern to the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the whole labor movement, and in the light of recent disclosures of the methods used to subsidize a great section of the voting population by the capitalist parties and the undeniable fact that officials of the United Mine Workers and the Chicago and state labor movement do support capitalist party candidates—republican party candidates at present—it seems to us that no investigation, which could be undertaken by the labor movement, could prove more fruitful.

It might, for instance, establish the fact that labor officialdom, in opposing a united labor ticket and the formation of a labor party, are doing so not because they believe independent political action by the trade unions and farmers is bad for the labor movement, but because they are in the pay of capitalist party politicians who furnish them with a war chest to use against opposition movements which develop in the unions.

Let's turn on the light.

## Still Lying About Russia

Now that certain mighty industrialists of the United States have come to realize the fact that it is to their interests to recognize the Soviet Union, a veritable torrent of propaganda pours thru the capitalist press to the effect that the Bolsheviks are swinging back to the capitalist system and discarding all tendencies toward socialism. The latest attempt of this sort is the report of Savel Zimand, an alleged economic expert, for a Wall Street organization known as the Foreign Policy Association.

As Mr. Louis Fischer relates in his book, *Oil Imperialism*, the Rockefeller interests and their National City Bank are engaged in propaganda for recognition of Russia in order that the American oil trust may be able more effectively to combat the British Royal Dutch Shell in the Caucasus. Both great combines desire concessions and the short-sighted attitude of the administration stands in the way of the desires of the American oil trust.

From an absurd propaganda of banditry in Russia the agents of the capitalists now try to make it appear that the Soviet government has capitulated to capitalism. Zimand publishes spurious statistics in an effort to prove that those industries that are nationalized show the lowest productivity as compared with pre-war years.

As everyone familiar with Russia knows, the very opposite is the truth of the matter. It is precisely those industries that are nationalized—the heavy industries—where production has outstripped the pre-war figures. Every competent statistical report from Russia confirms this fact and Trotsky's recent book, *Whither Russia*, eloquently sets forth the triumph of state enterprise over private enterprise and proves that the trend is decisively toward socialism and away from capitalism, and that Russia is the only country in Europe whose economic life is on the upgrade.

It is this fact that causes intensive agitation for recognition of Russia. The Soviet government has succeeded in overcoming the effects of war and revolution to such an extent that the capitalists now realize that unless they obtain what concessions still are available they will soon be shut out altogether.

There are fewer possibilities of obtaining capitalist concessions now than a year ago and a year hence there will be still fewer, until the time will soon arrive when the possibilities of profits for private industry in Russia will be gone forever.

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# "LUMBERJACKS"

The Life of the Lumber Worker—Migratory and Unorganized—A Social Outcast—On the Trail—Their Sorry Pleasures—Toll Taken by Disease and Accident.

(Translated from Tyomies by Aili Hautaluoma.)

WHY do we not hear anything about them? Why is not their life brought to light by having narratives and books written about it?

Why not? Preferably a romance is written, for example, about Mary and Matt, in which Matt makes promises to Mary which he never fulfills, and again Mary promises Matt happiness, such happiness which is seldom spoiled by age. The young people read it and are thrilled by it; the older people, likewise, read it and feel a thrill go thru them. The feeling of love and romance infatuates just like alcohol affects, and it is true—as much truth as can be found in it—only in books.

But by writing about the life of the woodsmen, the "lumberjacks," real life in actuality can be pictured. But why does not anybody write about them? Only when someone of the crew has been lodged in the city prison, has committed murder, robbery or some other such crime, only then do the newspapers mention these people.

But why not at other times? A person who is not one of them cannot do it, for he might want to. The lumberman himself is unfamiliar with writing. He cannot voice his sufferings enough to be able to describe them on paper; he cannot understand them. And as a whole they do not want to let the world know about their life at all. They are simple, undemanding children of labor and they are many. They live almost outside of the rest of the world, abandoned and forgotten.

The redwoods and fir of the west, the large cleared tracts of land in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, the valleys of Canada, and the lands of the east, are a part of these men. In these places they have left an autograph, the brand of work. Here they have met the virgin forest and have destroyed the pride of the woods. And all this for whose good? For their own?

No! Here they have increased the golden wand of the capitalists. That portion which they received for their work alone has not satisfied them, nor benefited them. This has gone to the moonshiners, the keepers of the houses of prostitution, and their slaves who have fallen by the wayside—the street girls, who suffer from lack of money and as a result fall into this life of vice. In the realms of nature they have lived and resided. They have tramped the wooded path, and do so yet. Their solitude is broken occasionally by the call of the hungry wolf and other dangers of the wilds. But they are not scared by such terrors, for they are already used to them.

They go onward along the same endless path.

ON this path we see them singly, in couples, in small and large groups, with heads cast down, making their way with lagging steps. A number of them carry on their back a sack in which they keep belongings, a couple of dirty and wrinkled "dress" shirts, a couple of photographs of the nearest relatives, and some other worthless articles. Their personal property is not large, and it is all they have after years of constant toil.

They can carry it all easily in a bag on the back. AMONG these wanderers we see young men who have just left home and who have fresh in their minds the picture of home, father, mother, brothers and sisters, but who are forced to leave them all and separate from them forever, to become wanderers of the woods.

Here we see men of middle age with dragging footsteps, aching bodies tortured with rheumatism, downcast, without life, in whose looks are lodged the brand of early old age at the time when the body and soul should still be healthy, full of strength and ambition.

Here we see gray-haired, shaky old men going onward painfully with their worn-out bodies. Old men in whose faces are pictured the tale of existing cruel conditions, tears which have not been shed, sorrows which have not been brought out to the world.

These are old men with whom fate has played. Their little strength is not needed by the capitalists any longer. They must drag themselves from one camp to the other, so from pity they are taken to work for their food as a chore boy whose work is to keep the camp clean and heated.

MANY of these lumbermen have had wives whom they have promised happiness, a home which they have loved and children whom they have fondled. But they have been left by them somewhere—far off. Forgotten? No! Such remembrances can never be forgotten! The world which is harsh in its criticisms, cruel in its judgment, can easily say that. It can say that so and so has destroyed his home, left his wife in poverty and need and his children to suffer from hunger.

But the one on whom the judgment is passed thinks differently and knows differently.

WHEN the ax cuts the side of a tree or the saw finds its way to the heart of the tree, something undesirable penetrates the heart of the woodsman. This feeling continues to grow—it causes a pain. Again, when the wanderer is walking along the wooded path, coming home after a trip to the city, where he has spent a

reckless time, this same feeling comes on and will not stop.

It is the heart that is disappointed at the harsh and pitiless treatment it is being given. Then he sits on a stone, digs from his dirty knapsack a faded photograph of his wife and children, and as he looks at the one who in her youth put all confidence in him, tears come into his eyes, only to be held back for fear that someone may see. "I should," he thinks, "send them money, but I can't."

"I cannot do so as a father and husband; probably as a stranger I could do so better. Such a long time has elapsed since I last provided for their welfare that I feel ashamed. No, not the way that I am now, I am a forsaken man. Those at home think I am dead. Well, it is better that they think so than knowing me as I am. I would only bring shame to them."

SUCH thoughts flash thru their minds as they go onward. It seems as though some hungry beast were chasing them ready to grab them at any minute. They are feeling from their own thoughts. Can they flee? No! The same thoughts follow them steadfastly like a shadow. But still the wanderer struggles onward with a restless mind.

Some have worked at camps; they have already worked a month, two or three. Then they quit. They go out to travel—to the city. A mass of moneyless men have just returned bringing with them the odor of liquor. They secure a job only after an opening is made for them by the men who left. Otherwise they would not be able to get the job. They, in turn, again, after having labored for some time, leave as have done the others and start to roam, leaving the place open to someone else. And so this ceaseless grind continues.

And what is the final result of it all? Death.

HERE death seems to be busy more than in any other group. Here it has learned to pick its prey more readily. It is easy for it to win over the man with no resisting power, whose body has been poisoned by drinking anything containing alcohol. A man who with only this clothing, one who has slept drunkenly in the snowdrifts or been exposed to a drenching rain and has thus contracted a bad cold which has led to an incurable sickness. They fall by the wayside and the rest look calmly at their struggle with death.

Others pass away in the dirty bunks of the camps with all kinds of vermin ready to take a last bite to get their stomachs full before their food is taken away from them.

Others fall prey to the accidental death which follows them at their work like a hungry wolf. The companies do not have to pay compensation for the death of these roamers.

They merely send them out to be buried—somewhere. But where? No body asks such questions. They have no relatives or friends at their funeral. Their grave is not decorated with flowers or wreaths, nor is it looked upon any more. Who cares for them.

IS this group so utterly low and downcast?

No! Is the labor of those who work in the forests so unworthy? No, this it certainly cannot be.

The lumbermen are part of a machine which, to do its work satisfactorily, and to be in the best working condition, requires each part in its place. Even if one part stops work, is put out of condition, the entire machine stops working and becomes worthless.

YOU people, in industry, men with trades, carpenters, plasterers, painters and numerous others, you who get \$10 a day for a wage and even more, you who dress up in better clothes when you go out in the evening to a movie, have you ever stopped to think that your efforts would be useless unless it were for the lumbermen who first supplied the market with that raw material from which you build your homes? Have you ever thought that a book which you are reading and by the aid of which you are educating yourself, and the newspapers which bring the daily news to you and tell of the struggles of other workers throughout the world, that these are possible only because the lumberman has secured that raw material from which the paper is made and books and newspapers are printed?

THEREFORE this group is not useless! Their work is beneficial to the nation. The woods need workers and their strength before they will surrender their many valuable products. The woods would need workers even if the nation were a Communist commonwealth.

WHEN a lumberman learns to know his own worth, of how much use he is in this commonwealth and what an important cog he is in the machinery of industry, he also begins to demand that his conditions be such that they can be called bearable. It is only then that this roamer of the forests and the slave of industry can understand each other as people who are creating the welfare and happiness of the nation. And that all those great national resources that have been this far owned by a few will now be taken over by the many to whom they belong.

# "BLOODY WEDNESDAY"

By HIRNY.

On the 31st of March last there took place a bloody event in Stryl (Polish Galicia). The Polish police fired upon a peaceful demonstration of unemployed wood workers, mostly Ukrainians, killing ten workers, among them being a working woman, and wounding about twenty others.

Stryl lies not far from the Carpatho-Czech-Slovakian frontier. The neighborhood is rich in forests and is a center of the Galician lumber industry, with numerous sawmills which employ a considerable number of Ukrainian workers.

The disastrous situation of Poland's economic life, which has resulted in enormous unemployment throughout the country, also extends to Stryl. The largest sawmills are standing idle and some thousands of workers, mostly Ukrainians, wander about for weeks without employment. Of these only 750 are on the register of the unemployed and receive unemployment benefit. The remainder are not registered and receive no benefit. The position of the latter is really terrible. They are actually starving, their children are dying of tuberculosis and they themselves are driven by misery and privation to suicide.

\* Dissolve Trade Unions.

The council of the free trade unions in Stryl, which has done everything possible in order to help the starving unemployed and established an unemployed committee, which on several occasions approached the authorities in order to obtain support for the unemployed, has been dissolved by the district authorities.

The Polish authorities, headed by the coalition government, including the P. P. S. (Polish Social Democracy), is in this way depriving the unemployed, as well as the entire working class in Stryl, of their organization. They intend by this means to destroy the forces of the unemployed, as well as of the employed workers, and to render them incapable of struggle.

The dissolved trade union council telegraphed to the social democratic "labor minister," Schemjenzki, and also to the central trade union commission demanding help. They received no reply either from the "social democratic" minister for labor or from the central union commission.

The indignation of the unemployed

and also of the employed workers on account of the unlawful dissolution of the trade union council was tremendous. The workers perceived the object of the Polish coalition authorities and continued the work of organizing the unemployed in spite of the fact that the trade union council was dissolved.

On Wednesday, March 31, immediately before Easter, a delegation of unemployed went to the district governor and demanded payment of the unemployment benefit that had long been promised them. The governor refused to receive the delegation, and his deputy, who received the delegation, behaved in a very rude and insolent manner. At the same time the local magistrates also refused to receive the delegation and to take a note of their request. The delegation returned empty handed.

Shoot Unarmed Jobless

The desperate unemployed workers and their wives, who had waited for days for the unemployed dole for Easter, were roused to the greatest indignation on account of this criminal and contemptuous ignoring of their minimum demands on the part of the well-fed officials of the coalition government; they formed a procession of over 1,500 unemployed and marched to the office of the governor and demanded work or maintenance. A portion of the unemployed forced their way into the premises of the governor and demanded payment out of the unemployed dole. The crowd walked calmly outside. In the meantime a body of police (30 men) appeared on the scene.

The crowd greeted the police with hoots, but otherwise remained quite calm. Suddenly, without any reason and without any warning, there was given the command: "fire." Shots were fired into the crowd. The blood of the workers who were shot down splashed the walls of the governor's house. The surprise and terror of the demonstrators was tremendous. They dispersed as quick as lightning. The Polish police achieved a victory over unarmed demonstrators. Four dead and 12 severely wounded, of whom six died later, are to be recorded to their account.

Lie About the Dead.

This horrible murder of peaceful demonstrators who were demanding "bread and work" astounded the whole population of the town of Stryl

Even bourgeois newspapers expressed their indignation on account of this bloody deed of the Polish police. The victims of "bloody Wednesday" are Ukrainian workers. Galicia is occupied territory, in which the Polish "Schlachta" are ruling by means of provocation and bullets. When provocation does not suffice, bullets are employed.

The rage of the working class is enormous. The Polish bourgeoisie are attempting to defend the bloody deed of the police, and are trying to make out that the police were actually attacked. That is a base lie. This is best proved by the fact that none of the police were wounded.

The Socialist (?) Party.

The bloody coalition government wants to cast the blame for "bloody Wednesday" on to the "Communist" Lazarevitch, the bloodhound of the bourgeoisie, who gave the order to fire. They will not succeed in this. Responsibility for "bloody Wednesday" not only lies with Lazarevitch but in the first place with the coalition government and the P. P. S. (social democratic) ministers. The blood bath in Stryl is not a mere accident. After Kalisz there came Stryl. This is a cruel system of the coalition government and of the leaders of the Polish Socialist Party (a party of the second international) which consists in the physical extermination of the working class of Poland. The struggle of the unemployed for maintenance is to be stifled by means of bullets. The workers are to be subjected to a persistent terror in order that they shall lose all desire to struggle and abandon their achievements to the bourgeoisie.

The leaders of the Polish Socialist Party have sunk a step lower. From betrayers of the working class of Poland, from confederates of the bourgeoisie, they have now become the murderers of the working class. The blood of the workers of Stryl clings to them just as it does to the bourgeoisie. Retribution for the blood of the working class will be demanded from both of them. The time is approaching.

SEND IN A SUB!

Get the Point?

# DOMINION IRON AND STEEL TO BE REORGANIZED

Unable to Pay Interest on Its Bonds

By C. McKAY, Federated Press.

MONTREAL.—(FP)—After four years of labor-baiting the British Empire Steel Corp. announces that its important subsidiary, the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., must default interest on its bonds and will probably have to be reorganized. Financial papers think preferred shareholders have a good chance to lose their equity. Dominion common shares, which regularly paid dividends before passing under Besco's control, were mostly converted into preferred at the amalgamation. Besco's common shares of a par value of \$100 now have a souvenier value only.

Besco's announcement that it may close down the Sydney steel works and allow the bondholders to take over the property may induce the government to grant higher tariffs on iron and steel.

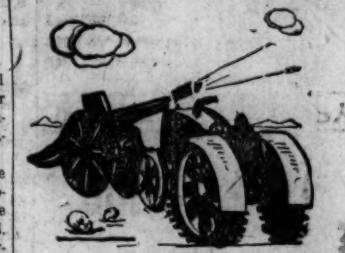
Besides important mineral properties in Nova Scotia, Dominion Iron & Steel controls the immense iron ore deposits in Newfoundland, which, in 30 years, will become one of the world's prizes. National interest centers in the possibility of Besco's maneuvers allowing American steel interests to get control of these vast ore reserves. The steel and iron promoters have gouged the Canadian investor so often that they may not be able to put over another refinancing scheme on a patriotic plea. A Montreal paper suggests that if Americans secure control of the Dominion properties Canada may as well abandon hope of economic independence.

Ask More Than \$150 a Month.  
SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—The temporary clerks in San Francisco municipal offices, 850 strong, who are employed in rush seasons and as substitutes, have organized in a Municipal Clerks Assn. and will ask for a raise over the scale of \$150 a month when employed. About 275 are now at work.

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